THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873. NUMBER 25.

POETICAL.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE INDIAN'S PLEA.

Does the *Great Father* know at the rising sun
How the red man is hunted like a wild beast down?
By the white men who encroaching come
And claim the red man's hunting ground?
Again and again have we been driven back
From the shores of the rising sun,
From the hills and vales by our forefathers trod;
For the white man's steel the victory won.

Beyond the Mississippi, on the prairies wild,
We sadly sought our western home,
Though the Continent the Great Spirit gave
The red man, in *freedom* to roam.
But hard on our trail the white man comes,
Wherever the hunter's wigwams stand,
With words of cunning and weapons of death
Drives the hunters family from the "given land."

Should the Indian go to the East and claim
Their lands?—the *natural* heir;
Would the pale face quietly leave and
Wander—they know not where?
Or would he defend his wife and child
And all that he calls his own?
What nature would prompt the pale face to do
The Indian in weakness has done.

The white man has knowledge, and wealth and power;
The red man wants none of these;
He only asks that alone he may dwell
On the Plains or 'mid forest trees.
But there is not a place we can call our own
Of the many lands the Great Father gave;
We'll dig up the hatchet—we trust not a word,
And we'll die like warriors brave.

And when you vow we shall no longer live,
Bloody work would darken our eyes;
And no quarter give to the "Savage wild"
Until the last of the tribe is gone.
Not like the leaves will we fade and fall,
Be scattered and strewn around,
But like a tall forest the hurricane swept,
And the storm king crushed to the ground!

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Notes from Somerset County—Business Through that Section—Somerset, Ursina and Confluence—Something About a "Washing Machine" and a Rural Swain's Mistake—Prosperous of Village Life.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

SOMERSET, PA., May 30, 1872.

A few items from this portion of Somerset county will perhaps not be unacceptable to the numerous readers of the old GAZETTE, although the season is not one when any occurrences startling in their nature, or of special interest, are likely to occur.

ROBBERY.

The dwelling-house of Mr. John Davis, a very respectable farmer residing between Ursina and Harnedsville, was entered on Sunday night last, while the family were at meeting, and robbed of a considerable sum of money and other articles. Among the stolen articles was a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The thieves either desired something to remember the family by, or were lovers of the fine arts, and intend using it in cultivating their esthetic tastes.

DUNKER MEETING.

The meeting of the Dunkers, or as it sometimes called German brethren, which is a national affair, will convene at Dale City, better known as Mechanic mills in this county, on the 4th part of this week. Preparations, the most extensive and liberal, have been made by the brethren and citizens generally, and an immense concourse of people is expected. This is the first general "love Feast" in that vicinity for seventeen long years. The old church, though a very large one, is totally inadequate, and a large canvass pavilion has been procured.

URSINA.

Ursina, one of the youngest but most enterprising and promising towns on the P. W. & R. Ry., is, we were glad to notice during a recent visit, steadily advancing in prosperity, and notwithstanding the serious loss of the barrel and keg factory, a short time ago, by fire, is commencement and active as ever. It is worthy of mention that the citizens, by their unaided and totally undisciplined efforts, saved a very large amount of property for the company (a Pittsburgh company) that seemed to be doomed by the fiery effort. Portions of the rescued property were so near the burning building and the immense drying tank, piled to the top with dried and highly combustible material, that it could be said to be on fire all the time. The pluck and energy of the people saved it, even while despairing of succeeding. The company will rebuild, we are pleased to learn.

The company is successful in operation in Ursina a fire brick works using the Shamrock clay, and turning out an article equal to the far-famed Mt. Savage fire brick. They have also completed a number of coke ovens well and substantially built and are purposing on a more extensive scale as possible. A new lime kiln and lime house have just been finished,—capacity 150 bushels every twenty-four hours, and have a twenty foot vein of limestone above the kiln with a tram road after the style of the coal roads about Pittsburgh.

This is a delightful little valley, and its beauty and advantages have been appreciated by numbers of persons seeking a pleasant and cheap summer resort, and a number more are to build. Benford House, a new Mansard roofed hotel, and kept by one who not only knows how to keep a hotel but takes a pride and pleasure in keeping it well.

CONFLUENCE.

Confluence, a mile or so west of Ursina, is also a beautiful site, and at one time bid fair to be a flourishing place, now seems to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

And that reminds me of a little story. A gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, and especially in telegraphic circles, was induced to locate near this place for the benefit of his greatly impaired health, which, we are pleased to learn, has greatly improved, even after a short sojourn. Some days ago he received, from Pittsburgh, a non-descript sort of an article which the knowing ones around the station, aided and abetted by a prurient curiosity, decided was not a patent churn, with capacity sufficient for a dairy of twenty cows, when it was a well known fact that Mr. D. kept but one. They decided at once that he had been guilty of extravagance, and the resulting quarrel was of a character amply sufficient for his purpose. Calling a mechanic, and asking his opinion, he fully concurred, and showed how he could improve the churn by adding this and taking that away, and it would become more handy and less cumbersome.

By this time the crowd had flattered themselves, and each other that they were not only a very knowing set of fellows but also experts in machinery—agricultural machinery in especial—when the unfortunate display was witnessed and heartily enjoyed by young and old, grave and gay.

Perhaps the most interesting and bewildering of all their performances was sinking or rather dropping to rest, the bewildering machine in their wheeling flight they dropped so rapidly into the chimney as to render all efforts to count them futile. It made brain reel and whirl to watch them closely for any length of time, and we can compare it to nothing except a black snow storm with unusually large flakes.

The most singular part is that the chimney is a low one and not over twelve or thirteen inches inside. How such numbers contrive to stow themselves away so comfortably in such a cramped space is marvelous.

NAPPER TATDY.

RELATIVE to earnings, the census of 1870 discloses the fact that the average annual earnings of the people of the United States do not exceed $600. Of the employed classes, the average annual wages and earnings is $1,000; of those who receive salaries, the average is $1,500, and in the learned professions the annual average is $2,500. This census is said to demonstrate that the people of the United States make more money *per capita* than the people of any other country.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Manufactories of Beaver Falls.

ITS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

A Record of the Town's Business Facilities.

THE FEATURE OF THE PRETTY VILLAGE.

Reminiscences of Conflicts on New Brighton's Site.

A Few Words of Advice to its People.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[NUMBER 16.]

A List of Manufactories.

In the five short years of the existence of Beaver Falls, its manufactories have gained a celebrity, that almost amounts to a wonder. From one solitary factory—the old paper mill—there have sprung up nearly a score of others, and giving employment to hundreds of people. I am fearful of prolixity in these already lengthened letters, yet justice requires me to brave the risk, in order to give some idea of these manufactories. The first created, as before stated, was the Brighton Paper Mills, now in successful operation under the proprietorship of Messrs. Frazier, Metzgar & Co. Fire has destroyed these works twice, but for some time they have been enjoying undisturbed prosperity. They turn out from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of paper per day, consisting of manillas, roofing, heavy baling, glass papers, &c. The mill is run day and night. They have the best water power in the valley, securing it from a reservoir of water seven miles long and 700 feet wide. They also use two steam engines. The company own near their lands twenty-nine and a half acres of good coal, using at their works about two hundred bushels per day. They employ twenty-four hands on the first to the fifteen, and have every needed facility for making a great success of the business in which they are engaged.

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Works were established in 1867, and put to work the year following. The works employ about 40 hands, of whom 15 are females. "Bradshaw," brought to the town for cutlery purposes. Strict attention is being given to the business by the proprietors, but some troubles occasionally arise, respecting the Chinese employed by the firm. They are to be using every means to make Beaver Valley cutlery a success. The firm manufactures all varieties of cutlery, from the finest grade of butchers' carvers, &c., to the most unpretentious spring-blade jackknife.

The "Empire Axe and Planter's Hoe Works," under the ownership and superintendence of Messrs. Joseph Graf & Co., are having a particularly successful career. The works were originally carried on by Messrs. Nawmeyer & Graff, in Allegheny City, removing to Beaver Falls in 1871, at the solicitation of the Economy Society, and commenced business under present firm name. As the name indicates, they manufacture axes and hoes, and on large scale. Their works are run by steam power of 200 horse power capacity, and not in any way dependent on the water power. They employ one hundred and ten men; use in the manufacture of their axes and hoes about one hundred tons of iron and ten to fifteen tons of steel per month. The arrangement and completeness of the factory building is not excelled by any in the valley, and have been pronounced by competent judges as the best in the country. No more successful factory makes glad our little valley, and we hope for its continuance.

The "Western Fire Works" were put in operation by Messrs. Blake & Fessenden in 1869, and are engaged in the manufacture of flies of all kinds. They use steam power altogether, doing most of the work by machinery. They have in their employ ten hands, and forty hands. Their process of manufacture is exceedingly interesting and of modern invention, nearly all the flies made in the "old country" being made by the old and slow process of hand forging, hand grinding and hand cutting. Until within the last ten years, these articles were imported, the English having almost exclusive control of the market. Since that time our own American manufacturers are making this trade, and have almost entirely revolutionized the whole business. The "Western File Works" are doing their share of the work, and are having unbounded success. We hope for still better things from this worthy, substantial and energetic firm. They make over four hundred different patterns and styles of files, and have probably the largest and most complete manufactory in the world, which, together with the excellent character of their work, keeps them continually pressed with orders.

The "Economy Works," for the manufacture of shovels, spades and grain scoops, was organized and put to work in Beaver Falls in 1869, by Messrs. Myers & Armor, and have now in employ some thirty hands. They manufacture all kinds of spades, shovels, &c., and produce from forty to sixty dozen per day. The success of this firm is three months behind orders speaks sufficiently plain of the quality of the work made. It is said that their work is inferior to none in the land—superior to the celebrated Ames shovels. They have now in contemplation to put the partners leave the works to solicit orders, but give strict attention to their business, and allow the goods to speak for themselves. This works originally operated in Allegheny City, where they had obtained a very great reputation.

The foundry of A. T. Wolf & Co., established in the year 1868, is doing a fine and extensive business. They have now in employ thirty men, and age driven to their utmost capacity. They make all kinds of stoves and hollow ware, and is considered to be of a superior quality, and is in good demand by the Western trade. The "Beaver Falls Co-operative Foundry Association," numbering some seventy-five members—doing a thriving business. The business of the company is controlled and managed by a board of directors, consisting of a President, Secretary and three Directors. They employ about thirty hands, and make all kinds of stove and hollow ware, such as is usually manufactured by a first-class foundry. This company succeeded the long established firm of Fife & Co., and are doing business under the most favorable auspices. Messrs. Walker & Hillman have in successful working order a factory for the manufacture of bronze, and employing about twenty hands. They are evidently doing a paying business and devote a great deal of time and commendable energy in the prosecution of their business. It was first commenced by Thomas Walker in 1867. They now manufacture all kinds of brushes.

There is also in operation in the town a factory for the manufacture of knobs, known under the style of the Webster Knob Factory. Rumor has it that the night and day factory, which formerly had a good run of success, but was compelled to suspend, will be started again in a short time and run to its full extent.

Beaver Falls is yet in its Infancy.

It is not yet six years since the first hammer was heard in the construction of its new buildings and works. It has passed through its dangerous period, and henceforth, with ordinary prudence and business foresight, the town must advance and progress and become great. It will not avail anything or its enemies to croak and complain and predict the fall of the town. They have been in this croaking business for six years, and in that time it has increased in population nearly fifty per cent.

There is ample room for a city on the present town site, and a city it ought to be. It may grow, and it will grow, if certain other things first be done.

More factories must be built, more avenues for good employment, steady employment, where men may give their time with the assurance that, so long as they are faithful in the performance of their work, they will find employment *at more than mere living wages*. Iron works are badly needed on that bottom land. Those flats were designed by nature for just such works, and the good of the town demands their erection. I am aware that it is urged by some persons that we have not the facilities for such works. This is the sheerest nonsense. Why do New Castle, Sharon, Youngstown and other places not a day's journey from us, succeed in making iron manufacturing a success? It is certainly not because they are more highly favored in any natural advantages We have as good facilities for manufacturing as any of these places, and the works ought to be here. Who speaks first? But with all its prosperity and resources, there are yet many drawbacks to the real progress of the town. The streets of Beaver Falls have fallen a by-word and a reproach to our organization. They very lily compare with the large and imposing business houses and beautiful dwellings set down in the mud. The fine tints and beautiful colors on the houses are not in the brightness of day by the spattering of Mr. W. Wilson, which is so very characteristic of the times, that it will bear telling. It is said of Mr. Wilson—and frankly admitted by himself—that he is a self-made man, and from all we can learn of his early youth," full of curiosity, and uniformly wanted to know the whys and wherefores of events that were transpiring about him. He was very much interested in the workings of the compass, and had a great desire to ascertain the principles of it. He was standing by the instrument-maker by a pine tree which formed the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95—closely examining its various points and fully absorbed in it, when, to his great astonishment, he received a spurious blow on the side of the face, which sent him reeling several feet distant. Recovering himself he returned to the tree and found David Townsend standing by the compass. Mr. Wilson at once inquired why he had been treated in such a summary manner, and, anxious to establish his innocence added, "I didn't touch the instrument," repeating the words two or three times. Mr. Townsend kept him in suspense for some time, and at his leisure turned to Mr. Wilson and asked him if he knew why he had struck him. A negative answer wasgiven and another disclaimer put in that he had done nothing deserving such treatment, when Townsend informed him that he had struck him to fully impress upon his mind the fact, "that that little pine tree was the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95."

Mr. Wilson has never forgotten, but after an experience of over sixty years, he does not by any means recommend this practice as a means of improving the memory. The bridge connecting the two towns was built, and stood until the year 1818, when it was swept away by the breaking up of the ice. At that time there was not the advantage of dams to breaking up the ice in its progress down stream, and thus be broken to pieces and shorn of its terribly destructive power. Upon this occasion, there had been extraordinary heavy snows and hard freezing, and when the spring rains and thaw came, the melting of the snow and the rains swelled the river to an unprecedented body, and acres of ice were swept down the river in one solid cake, by the resistless current, which, in its onward, mighty, and rapid flow, swept away the piers of the bridge and carried the bridge with it into the whirling rapids below.

BEAVER.

A WIFE'S WANDERINGS.

A Home Circle Broken—A Mother's Flight—A Husband Broken Down With Silent Grief—Wealth Secured and Death Comes—The Return of the Prodigal—A Strange Story.

In the summer of 1865, just shortly after the close of the war, a young man who had been a stranger to the place, made his appearance in a quiet country village within a radius of thirty miles of Johnstown, Pa. He soon secured the acquaintance of the citizens generally, and particularly ingratiated himself into the good graces of the lady of a household whose husband was frequently compelled to be absent from home on business required in the manufacture in which he was engaged. The young man we speak of was gifted with a most pleasing address, and the young wife, who had only been married some three years, began to look upon the plausible stranger in a way that boded no good for the future peace and happiness of a heretofore loving and prosperous home. Neighbors began to remark in a gossiping kind of a way that Mrs. C. was tolerating attentions from him, that if known to her husband, would certainly excite grave suspicions in his mind as to whether she was not permitting his intimacy to border on criminality. Finally the sad end came. One morning, during the absence of the husband, a neighbor who called at the young wife's house discovered that that lady was not at home. Toward noon that day suspicions became rife that an elopement had been planned and carried out between the stranger and Mrs. C., as a visit to the inn where he had been stopping revealed the fact that he had left the house the previous evening at a late hour, and did not return. Search was at once afterward the husband came back from a business visit to Clearfield and found that his happy home was broken up.

If he felt grief over this sad ending to the long years of wedding bliss that had been antic-ipated by him when he first married the girl of his choice, he did not show it publicly. He went about his business in the same manner that he did when everything was apparently moving in the happiest groove of domestic happiness existing before the tempter came, but those who knew him best were aware that he was undergoing the keenest and most poignant anguish over the faithlessness of his once loving wife.

Matters passed on quietly in the village spoken of during the interval between that time and the present. For a year or two business retrograded, and some of the families living there left for other localities, whom we are personally acquainted with now reside in this city. But new manufactures suddenly gave an impetus to the place. Enterprising capitalists invested in the vicinity, and the village commenced to improve. The husband of whom we are writing had owned large tracts of land in the neighborhood and suddenly he found a market for the timber growing upon it. He became comparatively wealthy, but his domestic happiness was gone, and the excitement of his wife seemed to affect him more deeply as time wore on, and only a few months ago he passed away.

And now comes the strange part of our story. About two years ago a woman rather poorly yet cleanly dressed made her appearance in the village. She inquired for Mr. C. at the hotel to which she wended her steps. On being told of his death she inquired for the residence of the deceased husband, and after she left the house and proceeded to the residence of an unmarried sister, the only relative of her deceased husband. Upon entering, the erring but repentant wife—for such she had left her home eight years previously was not recognized. She made known her name, but was not upbraided as she expected. Her sister-in-law said to her that the husband had exacted a promise prior to his death that if the wife should ever return she should be received and cared for. These two women are now living together, and the widow who once took the fatal step avows her determination to atone for her error in the past. The property left by the husband is in the hands of Townsend. Upon it was located a log house near the canal, in the rear of the present residence of William Kennedy. Tract No. 95 belonged to Hooper. Townsend built the log house. It was built a log house by Joseph T. Townsend, one of the firm, which is yet standing, and is known under the familiar title of the Murray House, or, as formerly styled, "Murray Castle." There was also another log house, and also a log house occupied by Benjamin Townsend, on the present site of Evan Townsend's residence. Those were the only dwelling houses on the site of the town at the time it was surveyed.

The First Sign of Business Life.

Long before the town was either laid out or built, probably ever thought of, there was put in operation a flouring mill near Patterson's dam, known as Wolf's mill, which was the first mill of any kind on this side of the river, and the only flouring mill for many years. It was a good old stand, and the farmers came from a distance of thirty miles, a fact sufficiently suggestive of the discomfort of the times. There were no well graded roads for travel at that time, and as was generally the case, a single pack horse was used, a horse and rider to pass over was the route of transit to the mill. The old mill was run as late as 1820, and stood until the digging of the canal, when it gave way to the demands of commerce. Some time during the years 1818 or 1819 an attempt was made by a man named Walton to establish a shipyard in the present limits of the town, a short distance below M. O. Kennedy's present residence.

His idea was that here material, labor, living, &c., would be cheap, and that boats and ships could be built much cheaper than at any other point. From here he would float his vessels down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and if he tried it, but soon fled to more congenial quarters. He probably failed to take into account the drawbacks of extremely low water, and the opposite, of the most angry and destructive floods. The town of New Brighton, the twin sister of Brighton of to-day, was laid out in lots in the spring of 1814. It was surveyed on tract No. 94, then owned by the Messrs. Townsend and Pugh. The occasion of the laying out of this village, the commencement of the canal, and the doing business under the most favorable auspices. Messrs. Walker & Hillman have in successful working order a factory for the manufacture of bronze, and employing about twenty hands. They are evidently doing a paying business and devote a great deal of time and commendable energy in the prosecution of their business. It was first commenced by Thomas Walker in 1867. They now manufacture all kinds of brushes.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints Concerning the Live Stock.

HORSES.

Animals in the hurry of a busy season are apt to be neglected. Do not fall into this error. The success of a good farmer depends more on his skill and judgment in the management of his live stock than on the mere raising of crops.

Horses should not be taxed beyond their strength. Heavy plowing should be done with three horses abreast. It is a very effective team. We keep horses too long in the field. They would accomplish more by working steadily while at work, and being allowed longer to feed and rest in the stable.

Grooming is of great importance. It is to a horse what a good bath is to a man. It is absolutely essential to high health. Never have a horse for the night until he is thoroughly cleaned.

In the case of colic, the first thing to do is to give an injection of water. It is not necessary to put soap or anything else in it. Blanket the horse, rub his legs, ears and bowels, and if he does not get better in half an hour give a tablespoonful of laudanum and two tablespoonsful of ether.

Indigestion is the cause of more than half the diseases of horses; and we should be careful to feed properly and regularly, and especially avoid putting the horses to hard work on a full stomach.

COWS.

Milch-cows should now be giving a full flow of milk. If there is the slightest symptom of a falling off, give a little extra feed in the form of cornmeal and bran-slops. Corn is cheap, and if the cows can convert one, two, or three quarts of meal into milk it will be very profitable. See that the cows are milked regularly and clean.

"W. G. G.," Spencer county, Ind., writes: My cow was sick a few days after calving. I split her tail, put in salt and black pepper, and tied it up; poured turpentine in the hollow back of her horns, and bored a hole with a gimlet, No. 8½, being a gain of only £110,000, or one and a half per cent. The increase in value of coal and iron alone accounts for more than £1,300,000 of the value of this year's exports for April, so that the quantity of goods exported is £1,189,933. Of the eighteen principal articles of export of home produce, all but six show a decrease in quantity, and of these six, only cotton manufacturers stand in the first rank of productions, as the yarn of which they are made, linen goods, iron, silk, woolen and worsted goods.

It is stated that English manufacturers are at present in a position which render them unable to yield to the requirements of the coal and iron strikers, and that the result will be that they decidedly large to materially reduce the cost of production; and wages, which constitute an important element of cost, being calculated on the basis of prices for the last three months, cannot be raised without a decline in profits. The towns of Brighton of to-day, was laid out in lots in the spring of 1814. It was surveyed on tract No. 94, then owned by the Messrs. Townsend and Pugh. The occasion of the laying out of this village, the commencement of the canal, and the doing business under the most favorable auspices. Messrs. Walker & Hillman have in successful working order a factory for the manufacture of bronze, and employing about twenty hands. They are evidently doing a paying business and devote a great deal of time and commendable energy in the prosecution of their business. It was first commenced by Thomas Walker in 1867. They now manufacture all kinds of brushes.

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State of British Trade.

The state of British trade is causing serious apprehension in England, that a reaction from the prosperity of the past has already begun. Those who dispute this, can only contend that the present condition of the foreign trade is only that of a temporary lull in the regular and steady advance heretofore made, and to be continued hereafter. The fact is, however, that the exports of Great Britain show but a fractional increase in value and a positive decrease in quantity. In the month of April the exports were of the value of £21,613,433, against £20,913,514, being a gain of only £110,000, or one and a half per cent. The increase in value of coal and iron alone accounts for more than £1,300,000 of the value of this year's exports for April, so that the quantity of goods exported is £1,189,933. Of the eighteen principal articles of export of home produce, all but six show a decrease in quantity, and of these six, only cotton manufacturers stand in the first rank of productions, as the yarn of which they are made, linen goods, iron, silk, woolen and worsted goods.

It is stated that English manufacturers are at present in a position which render them unable to yield to the requirements of the coal and iron strikers, and that the result will be that they decidedly large to materially reduce the cost of production; and wages, which constitute an important element of cost, being calculated on the basis of prices for the last three months, cannot be raised without a decline in profits. The towns of Brighton of to-day, was laid out in lots in the spring of 1814. It was surveyed on tract No. 94, then owned by the Messrs. Townsend and Pugh. The occasion of the laying out of this village, the commencement of the canal, and the doing business under the most favorable auspices. Messrs. Walker & Hillman have in successful working order a factory for the manufacture of bronze, and employing about twenty hands. They are evidently doing a paying business and devote a great deal of time and commendable energy in the prosecution of their business. It was first commenced by Thomas Walker in 1867. They now manufacture all kinds of brushes.

There is also in operation in the town a factory for the manufacture of knobs, known under the style of the Webster Knob Factory. Rumor has it that the night and day factory, which formerly had a good run of success, but was compelled to suspend, will be started again in a short time and run to its full extent.

Beaver Falls is yet in its Infancy.

It is not yet six years since the first hammer was heard in the construction of its new buildings and works. It has passed through its dangerous period, and henceforth, with ordinary prudence and business foresight, the town must advance and progress and become great. It will not avail anything or its enemies to croak and complain and predict the fall of the town. They have been in this croaking business for six years, and in that time it has increased in population nearly fifty per cent.

There is ample room for a city on the present town site, and a city it ought to be. It may grow, and it will grow, if certain other things first be done.

More factories must be built, more avenues for good employment, steady employment, where men may give their time with the assurance that, so long as they are faithful in the performance of their work, they will find employment *at more than mere living wages*. Iron works are badly needed on that bottom land. Those flats were designed by nature for just such works, and the good of the town demands their erection. I am aware that it is urged by some persons that we have not the facilities for such works. This is the sheerest nonsense. Why do New Castle, Sharon, Youngstown and other places not a day's journey from us, succeed in making iron manufacturing a success? It is certainly not because they are more highly favored in any natural advantages We have as good facilities for manufacturing as any of these places, and the works ought to be here. Who speaks first? But with all its prosperity and resources, there are yet many drawbacks to the real progress of the town. The streets of Beaver Falls have fallen a by-word and a reproach to our organization. They very lily compare with the large and imposing business houses and beautiful dwellings set down in the mud. The fine tints and beautiful colors on the houses are not in the brightness of day by the spattering of Mr. W. Wilson, which is so very characteristic of the times, that it will bear telling. It is said of Mr. Wilson—and frankly admitted by himself—that he is a self-made man, and from all we can learn of his early youth," full of curiosity, and uniformly wanted to know the whys and wherefores of events that were transpiring about him. He was very much interested in the workings of the compass, and had a great desire to ascertain the principles of it. He was standing by the instrument-maker by a pine tree which formed the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95—closely examining its various points and fully absorbed in it, when, to his great astonishment, he received a spurious blow on the side of the face, which sent him reeling several feet distant. Recovering himself he returned to the tree and found David Townsend standing by the compass. Mr. Wilson at once inquired why he had been treated in such a summary manner, and, anxious to establish his innocence added, "I didn't touch the instrument," repeating the words two or three times. Mr. Townsend kept him in suspense for some time, and at his leisure turned to Mr. Wilson and asked him if he knew why he had struck him. A negative answer wasgiven and another disclaimer put in that he had done nothing de-

Unpublished Letter of Horace Greeley.

The New York *Tribune* says the following letter of Mr. Greeley, never before printed, shows how early he took the position of advocating the largest clemency toward those who had taken part in the Rebellion. The date is significant—this letter was written when Abraham Lincoln was moving home to the Illinois his last triumph, and Andrew Johnson was clamoring for the blood of traitors:

NEW YORK, April 31, 1865.

MY FRIEND: I have your letter. We must put down the Rebellion; we must make an end of slavery. But the pale face quietly leave and Wander—they know not where? Or would he defend his wife and child And all that he calls his own? What nature would prompt the pale face to do The Indian in weakness has done.

Canada Southern Railway.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the work on the Canada Southern Railway—the completion of which in the future will give an Atlantic and Pacific route through Canada to Chicago—is progressing satisfactorily. On Wednesday the route between Fort Erie and Amherstburg—nearly opposite Detroit—was formally opened. This division extends for a distance of 215 miles, and is an air line. Along the line of this line are many localities of interest, both to the tourist and student of history. Successively come into review, the International Bridge; the Plains of Culpeewa, where bloody battles took place in the war of 1812; and the quaint old panorama of the Falls of Niagara and their surroundings; the field of Lundy's Lane, where the late General Winfield Scott won his laurels in 1812; the battle-field of Queenstown Heights, where General Brock, the British commander, was killed in the battle of October 13, 1812; the broad sweep of Lake Ontario at the town of Niagara and George, on either side of the river, where, during the same war, a famous bombardment occurred on the 21st of November.

American Axes.

The London *Times*, in the course of a notice of the department of cutlery and tools, in the London international exhibition, which is now open, makes the following remarks of American proficiency in the manufacture of axes and shovels: We see Sheffield axes made in the American shape, and fitted with the American handles, used all over the Australian colonies, in which English manufacturers have let a great trade slip out of their hands. The stores of Sydney and Melbourne are stocked with American shovels, American buckets, but above all with American axes; and a bushman would as soon think of felling a tree with a flint implement from the drift as with an axe of English pattern. The English axe head cuts into the wood and sticks there, but the rounded wedge of the States knocks away a chip as big as a plate and bounds back ready for the next stroke. No doubt these axes could be made cheaper in England than in America, yet the English manufacturers have allowed the Americans for years to monopolize the Australian market.

Vegetables in Hop Gardens.

An English writer says: It is well known in the southeast of England that hops are planted in rows, the hillocks being usually six feet apart; and that, as they do not bear a crop worth picking until the third year, it is customary to grow beans or some other vegetable between the rows during the first year, and in some places during the second year also, so that the land should give some little return, instead of being profitless for those two years. I was lately passing across a hop ground, in which the hops had just been picked, and I noticed in one field that the hillocks of hops had been planted at the usual distance from each other, but that the rows were twelve instead of six feet apart, and that the intervening ground was occupied either by cucumbers, or by a double row of Brussels Sprouts, or by three rows of strawberries. We all know how uncertain is the crop of hops, and that a partial or complete failure of the hop crop is by no means uncommon. Therefore I could not help thinking that this conversion of one-half of the hop garden into a vegetable garden was a wise and prudent arrangement for securing a certain return from the land every year.

Profitable Cattle Feeding.

The Iowa City *Republican* has this paragraph, which will be of interest to our readers, as showing that feeding the stock is a sure way of successfully farming in the West:

Joseph Walker sold, the other day, 100 fat steers from his farms, which brought him the neat sum of $6,800, or $68 per head. These steers Mr. Walker purchased of farmers about him at an average cost, about a year before, of between $27 and $28 a head. He thinks he has made some money out of them. He has hogs to the cattle, that he has fattened with the cattle, that he estimates at $1,500. He has 125 stock steers, which he will feed strong until grass gets good, then give them the benefit of that for the season, then feed them corn through next Fall and Winter, and have another big lot of noble, fat fellows to sell again. He feeds not only all the corn he can grow on three or four hundred acres of land, but buys thousands of bushels besides. Some of his steers have made a net gain during the year of 700 pounds, and lots of them 600 to 700 pounds each. Those which were snug and smooth and in good flesh a year ago, have averaged about double the net gain of those large bony steers that were thin in flesh.

To Clean Looking Glasses.

Wash thoroughly a piece of soft sponge, and and remove all gritty particles from it; dip it lightly into water, squeeze it out again, and then dip it into some spirits of wine; rub it over the glass, dust it with some powdered blue or whiting sifted through muslin; remove it lightly and quickly with a clean cloth, and finish with a silk handkerchief. Do not clean the glass of those clean one-half at a time, otherwise the spirits of wine will dry before it can be removed. If the frames are gilt, the greatest care must be taken to prevent the spirits of wine from touching them, as it will take off the gilding. If the frames are varnished, they may be rubbed with the spirits of wine, which will take out all the spots and give the varnish a superior polish.

Salt Pork.

For the benefit of those who are obliged to use salt pork, the following plan improves it wonderfully: Cut as many slices as will be required for breakfast the evening previous, and soak till morning in sweet milk and water. Then rinse till the water is clear, and fry. It is very nearly as good as fresh pork. For a change rolling it in corn meal is a good imitation of fresh fish. To keep fresh meat a week or more in summer time I have tried the following solution of carbolic soap to kill ticks. The ewes and lambs should have the best pasture on the farm—but let it be dry upland. Low land is death to sheep. Sucking ewes, especially, require good nourishing food. Do not turn into the field into which the lambs can enter, and feed them a few oats or other grain separately from the ewes. It is a great help to them.

Scours in lambs indicate that the flock needs a change. Always be sure to let sheep have access to a little dry hay. They will eat it if they want it, and it will do them a great deal of good. Milk-porridge made with wheat-flour and milk.—Say a pint of milk, a dessertspoonful and a table-spoonful of flour, *well boiled*—is a capital remedy for mild cases. Do not neglect to tag the lambs whenever needed. Salt regularly, or better still, let the sheep have access at all times to the salt. They will never then eat enough to scour them.

SWINE.

Swine are looking up. In great corn-growing sections of the country there is no stock that pays so well at present prices as good pigs, and we look for prices to go still higher, and considerable advance. Feed liberally. Nothing is better than a good clover pasture; but it is a great mistake to feed corn in addition. Save all the milk for the young pigs. Pigs two or six months old get along very well without milk, but for young pigs, two to four months old, there is nothing so good as skimmed milk. Give more or less grain in addition. Push the little pigs from the start. Feed a little corn after the sow has all she will eat. Let all swine have access to fresh water. If confined, give ashes, salt, sulphur, and charcoal. Keep the pens and troughs clean. Dry earth is a cheap disinfectant.—*Agriculturist.*

Pasturing Too Much.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* has some sensible ideas, as follows:

It is gradually getting to be understood that it does not pay to pasture good grain land in the summer. On lands that for any reason may not be cultivated—those that are too moist, too uneven, rough or stony, where the grass is not easily gathered for gathering—pasturing is the only way to secure the small income such land may afford. But the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 141.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Minister Orr.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

A Banking Firm Swindled Out of $28,000 in Gold.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1873.

How a Banking Firm was Swindled.

The police have not yet found J. H. Horton, who yesterday swindled the firm of Osgood & Co. out of about $28,000 in gold. Several weeks ago Horton entered the banking house of P. S. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, and expressed a desire to open an account with the firm, and with that purpose in view he offered to deposit on account a considerable sum, which was accepted and the account opened. Horton continued to increase his credit account by depositing several checks until Wednesday, when he stated that he wished to go into certain stock speculations in New York, and Peterson & Co. granted him letters of credit on two houses here, authorizing Horton to draw upon them for thirty thousand dollars. Yesterday Horton made his appearance in the office of Osgood & Co., on Broad street, and presented a letter of credit for sixty-seven thousand dollars, remarking he should probably want to draw all the money, and perhaps more, as he wished to go into the street and speculate. Osgood & Co. demurred, whereupon Horton directed them to send a dispatch to his Philadelphia bankers and have the transfer made. The transfer was promptly made, and everything being satisfactory, about twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars in gold was bought and paid over to Horton, who had in the meanwhile remained in the outer office and then vanished. A dispatch was received from Peterson & Co., cautioning them against paying any money to Horton, as the checks and drafts cashed for him in Philadelphia had been discovered to be forgeries, but it was too late.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Minister Orr.

Before one o'clock this afternoon a great number of persons had assembled in City Hall Park and in the neighborhood, to witness the removal of the body of the late Minister Orr. City Hall was filled with prominent Free Masons, who had come to take part in the ceremonies. Deputy Grand Marshal Elwood E. Thorne, in a brief address to Mayor Havemeyer, assumed charge of the remains. He thanked the city for the interest the corporate authorities had taken in the remains, and expressed his thanks and those of the family of the deceased to the Mayor and Common Council.

Mayor Havemeyer, in reply, expressed his acknowledgments for the trust reposed in the city, and conveyed his sympathies to the bereaved family of the lamented deceased.

At about half past two o'clock the officers of the Grand Lodge, the Mayor and members of the Common Council descended from the Governor's Room to the lower hall, and thence marched slowly out to the Park, followed by the pall-bearers with the body. A solemn dirge was meanwhile performed by a band stationed in the rotunda. The coffin was borne by twelve Knights Templars.

The pall bearers, who were distinguished by white scarfs, were as follows: S. H. Johnson, P. G. M.; Wilmot G. Dessussure, representing the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; N. F. Warring, P. G. M.; Isaac Phillips, P. G. M.; John W. Simonds, P. G. M.; Daniel Sickles, P. G. M.; Albert G. Mackey, P. G. M., of South Carolina; Josiah H. E. Drummond, P. G. M.; James Jonnson, P. G. M., and Joseph D. Evans, P. G. M.

The body having been placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six white horses covered with black netting, and each led by a colored groom, the procession moved. The escort was headed by large detachments of the police force. Then followed officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery, and the following commanderies of Knights Templar: Columbian, Morton, Palestine, Cœur de Leon, Manhattan, Constantine, Hancock, Hanbois, Constantine, and York, of this city; Dewitt Clinton and Clinton, of Brooklyn, and the New Jersey Knights. After the hearse came the Mayor and Common Council in carriages, with the Russian minister and Colonel General; Major General Hancock, with Captain Wharton of his staff; General Morris, General Duryea, and numerous others.

The procession accompanying the body arrived at the Church of Disciples about 4 o'clock, and the casket, surrounded by the pall bearers and guard of Knights, was carried down the aisle, preceded by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., reciting the service of the Episcopal Church, and was deposited at the foot of the altar. On the altar were placed floral offerings, one, a wreath of tuberoses, from Mrs. C. P. Leslie, of Barnwell county, S. C., and two from the Grand Commandery and one from the Grand Lodge, representing Masonic emblems. The plumed cap and robes of the Templar were removed from the casket and replaced by wreaths of flowers.

The chief mourners, pall-bearers, Grand Marshal, aids, Grand Lodge, and Grand Commandery defiled slowly down the church, bearing wands covered with crape, the Knights with drawn swords, at the main entrance forming a line through which the procession passed, the guard of Knights under Eminent G. C. John T. Conover following the casket. Rev. Dr. Hepworth took his place at the altar, and with him were Rev. S. A. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Yare and Rev. Mr. Schoonmacker, Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated.

After the usual service, a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. He said they were standing amid the awful stillness of death, which taught lessons of the uncertainties of life and the value of faith, which alone can smooth the dying pillow and enable us to say "Thy will be done."

In conclusion, he said: "We may never fear when the Senior Warden comes to us in the shape of death, with his level, and lays us low. May we not be afraid when the Junior Warden, whose name is Justice, tries our lives with the plumb-line and may we find everything as it should be, and may we look up without dismay when we hear the call to God, the Great Architect who built for us homes in Heaven, thank him for all the blessings of the present time and be afraid of nothing for the future. So mote it be."

No direct reference was made in the sermon to the deceased. A choir of forty voices, consisting of members of St. Cecilia lodge, Pratt and other lodges, under Brother Jerome Hopkins, sang the dirge, "Peace to his Memory" from Lurline, after which the funeral service according to the Masonic rite was performed by Grand Master Elwood E. Thorne.

At the conclusion of the service the remains were escorted from the church by a troop of the Washington Greys and Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., the bands playing funeral marches. The Grand Lodge of the State preceded the hearse, which was surrounded by the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State. The son of the deceased, with Colonel Childs of South Carolina, followed, after which came the Governors of the States and Territories, officers of the army and navy, officers of the civil service of the United States, Judges of the State and city Courts, members of Congress and the Legislature and citizens.

The procession moved through Madison avenue, Forty-second street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street to Eleventh avenue, where the ranks were opened and the hearse passed between them to a revenue cutter. Arrived there, the body was taken off and placed on board, en route for Jersey City, where a train was ready for its reception and removal to South Carolina. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with people.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 19,057 bales; last year, 13,674; total receipts to date, 3,442,922; last year, 2,860,615. Exports for the week, 23,026; last year, 18,452; total exports to date, 2,385,005; last year, 1,874,774. Stock at all United States ports, 255,493; last year, 164,425; stock at all interior towns, 51,469; last year, 14,649; stock at Liverpool, 548,000; last year, 923,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 211,000; last year, 91,000.

Examination at West Point.

WEST POINT, June 13.—The examination of the graduating class of cadets was concluded today at eleven o'clock. The whole corps formed a square under the trees in front of the Library Building, to witness the presentation of the diplomas, which were awarded according to their class standing and rank. As each name was called the cadet came forward and received his diploma from the President. Previous to the distribution, General Belknap, Secretary of War, made a speech to the cadets, and at the close, General Sherman made a short, characteristic address, full of good advice.

A Murderer Hanged.

PARIS, KY., June 13.—Joe Duncan, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of John Hawkins, colored, in April, 1872. Duncan was tried at the spring term of the Barbour county Circuit Court, and condemned to die on the 13th of June. All efforts to have his sentence commuted failed. The scene of the execution was within half a mile of this city, and crowds attended it on foot and in wagons. The drop was sprung at one o'clock, and he fell, but the rope proved too long. He was taken upon the scaffold, and the rope being shortened, he was hung again, this time successfully.

Car Builders' Convention.

BOSTON, June 13.—The car builders, after a long discussion, adopted the report of the committee recommending a journal 3¾ inches in diameter by 7 inches long. Axles were also considered, and a vote was taken to have drawings and specifications prepared of axles, which was adopted.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamship Mosele, from Bremen, has arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

Swindling in the Feredmen's Bureau—Internal Revenue Receipts—Decision on the Duty on Velvet Ribbons—Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, Expected to Return.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1873.

Swindling in the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Department of Justice a statement of the condition of affairs as found by the War Department to exist in the division of the late Freedmens' Bureau charged with the settlement of the bounties to the colored soldiers. The statement sets forth that all the claimants for whom Treasury certificates have been issued and sent to the Freedmen's Bureau for payment have never received their money, although they were marked on the records of the Bureau as paid, reported to the Treasury by the disbursing officer of the Bureau as paid, and so credited in the settlement of his account. For this fraud the Secretary of War wishes to know the degree of responsibility and the relative responsibility under the disbursing officer, General Bullock. When the War Department took possession of the records of the Bureau unpaid claims were found amounting to $750,000, and $33,000 were found unpaid, although entered on the records and reported to the Treasury and there credited as paid.

Diplomatic.

Before Mr. Mori left Washington he stated to his friends that he had tendered his resignation, but that it was declined, and that after several months' absence, he would resume his functions here as diplomatic representative of Japan. The members of the legation express much surprise at the recently published statements in the newspapers to the detriment, and say that Mr. Mori possesses the entire confidence of his Government. He left Marseilles on the 8th inst. by way of the Isthmus of Suez for Japan, intending to visit Vienna on his return voyage to the United States.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $312,924, making a grand total for the fiscal year to date of $110,077,955, or nearly $78,000 in excess of the estimates. The total receipts this month were $4,061,732, and it is believed that there will be collected during the remainder of the month about $4,500,000.

The Duty on Velvet Ribbons.

The Attorney General has decided that velvet ribbons made of silk and cotton are not subject to the duty of sixty per cent. under the eighth section of the tariff act of 1864, and that they are only subject to a duty of fifty per cent. under that act.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is now highest over the New England coast. It has fallen from the gulf to the lakes, being lowest over the upper lake region. Rain areas have been reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the upper lake region, and from Tennessee to Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri and Southern Illinois. Clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed over the New England and Middle States and lower lake regions, with winds veering to easterly and southerly, and over the northwest with light and fresh winds. The temperature has risen from Illinois and Southern Wisconsin eastward over the lower lake region to Vermont.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, falling barometer, generally fresh easterly and southwesterly winds and rising temperature, with increasing cloudiness.

For the Middle States, fresh easterly and southerly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with probable rain areas.

For the lower lake regions, winds veering to fresh southeasterly and northwesterly, cloudy weather and rain areas.

From Kentucky and Missouri to the upper lakes, light to fresh southwesterly and northwesterly winds and clear and clearing weather.

For the Northwest, diminishing pressure, easterly to southerly winds and probably clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, winds veering to westerly and clearing weather.

Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, Michigan, Dakota and the Pacific coast are partly missing.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 13, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., June 13, 1873:

Stations.	Above low water.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.		
Boonville	12	+1 6	W	Cloudy
Brownsville	10	+0 7	E	Cloudy
Brunswick, Mo.	25	6 +0 2	SW	Cloudy
Cairo, Ill.	27		N	Cloudy
Cincinnati	8	10 -0 1	E	Clear
Confluence	1		SE	Cloudy
Davenport	11	4 +0 4	SW	Fair
Evansville	7	9 -0 3	E	Fair
Fort Benton	4		W	Fair
Freeport	10	+0 1	SE	Fair
Hermann, Mo.	10	+0 3	S	Threat'g
Jefferson City	15	+0 3	SW	L't Rain
Kansas City	11	+0 1	N	Cloudy
Keokuk	12	2 +0 6	SE	Cloudy
Leavenworth	1	+0 1	N	Cloudy
Morgantown	1	8 +0 10	S	Cloudy
Little Rock	10	6 -1 1	E	Cloudy
Louisville	4	10 +0 4	NW	Cloudy
Marietta	3	11 -0 3	S	Cloudy
Memphis	21	10 +0 1	SW	Cloudy
Nashville	7	2 -0 10	S	Cloudy
New Geneva	3	5 -0 1	SE	Fair
New Orleans	2	3	W	Cloudy
Oil City	1	-0 7	SW	Cloudy
Omaha	12	9 -0 3	N	Fair
Paducah, Ky.	13	1	SW	Clear
Pittsburgh	4	7 +0 2	SE	Cloudy
Plattsmouth	9	N	N	Cloudy
Shreveport	27	2 -0 2	NE	Cloudy
St. Joseph, Mo.	13	8	SW	Cloudy
St. Louis	24	-0 10	SW	L't Rain
St. Paul	15	6 +0 2	W	Fair
Vicksburg	37	3 -1 7	SW	Fair
Warsaw	12	5 +0 8	S	Cloudy
Yankton	12	9	N	Clear
Le Claire	9	+0 3	S	Fair

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—River 8 feet 10 inches; falling. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Junlata, Pittsburgh. The Nashville, which was posted for Wednesday night, did not leave for Memphis to-day.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Arrived—Alice, Missouri river; Future City and Commonwealth, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Strader, Tennessee river; Johnson, Keokuk; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Yale City, Keithsburg; Wolf, Red river. Departed—Dubuque, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Lucy Betram, Cincinnati; Yale City, Keithsburg. River falling slowly. Heavy rain this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—A private telegram from Miami, Mo., says the steamer Mary McDonald was burned at Gilham's Landing, Missouri River, while en route from Kansas City to St. Louis. The boat was owned by Geo. G. and A. Henry Keith, of St. Louis, Jno. H. Galloway, of Howell, Michigan, Durfee and Peck, of Leavenworth, Kansas; and valued at $21,000; insured for $8,000.

CAIRO, Ill., June 13.—Arrived—Colorado, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Great Republic, St. Louis,; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Bodman, New Orleans, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7. The Republic struck a rock at St. Marys, causing a leak, but it was stopped before any freight was seriously damaged. River stationary. Raining and cool.

EVANSVILLE, June 13.—Cloudy, with a heavy shower this morning; signs of more. River has fallen 6 inches. Mercury 68 to 82. Up—T. F. Gracy, 4 A. M.; Quickstep, 4; Falls Pilot, Liberty No. 3 and George Roberts, 9; Ada Beidman, 5; Mary Houston, 5. Down—Silvertthorn, 10 A. M.; Bermuda and Mary Ament, 9; Tamaroa, 3—generally with partial trips. Business active.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—River risen 2 inches; 5 feet in canal; 3 feet 3 chute; 5¼ feet on Portland Bar; 6 feet on Grassy Flats; scant of 5 feet at Rising Sun bar. Cloudy and pleasant. Business very dull. Arrived—C. B. Church, New Orleans. Departed—C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Kanawha No. 2, Cairo; Liberty No. 4, Cairo.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—River about stationary. Weather cloudy; mercury ninety. Arrived—City of Augusta, White river; Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Capital City, St. Louis; J. E. Rankin, Evansville.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Arrived, Bismarck, St. Louis. Departed, Nick Longworth, Cincinnati; Bee and barges, St. Louis. Cloudy; thermometer 85.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—Heavy rain again to-day. It has rained for ten days successively. River on a stand 15 feet if channel. Departed—Reporter, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, June 13.—River falling; 5½ feet large on shoals. Departed—Elijah Hughes, Cairo.

—United States Senator Windom, Chairman of the Special Committee on Transportation between the sea-board and interior, visited the New York Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon. He was received by Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange, Webb, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Commerce, Stark, President of the Northern Transportation Company, and other prominent members, who escorted him through the building and then displayed to him statistics of the inland trade and commerce of the port as collected by the statistician of the association.

—Judge Steele interviewed the captured Modocs on the 10th inst. He questioned them as to the disposition made of the property of the Modoc victims, but failed to receive satisfactory answers.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The Future Policy of the New Ministry.

MADRID, June 13.—In the Cortes to-day an official statement of the future policy of the new ministry was read. It favors a speedy demarcation of Federal States, the restoration of discipline in the army, a proclamation of martial law against Carlist insurgents, the liberty of the Antilles and the suppression of slavery. It estimates the deficit in the finances at the end of the present month at 2,800,000 reals. Senor Muzo, the new Minister of War, is a friend of Castellar. He announces that he will pursue the same foreign policy as his predecessors.

FRANCE.

Agitation at Versailles.

PARIS, June 13.—The demand of the Military Governor of Paris for authority from the Assembly to prosecute Deputy Rane causes profound agitation at Versailles.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A national convention of millers is announced to meet in Toledo, Ohio, on June 17.

—Two steamers recently arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan brought 2,000 Chinese.

—Len Bell, a resident of Lewisport, Ky., died on the steamer Morning Star, on Friday, from an overdose of morphine and laudanum.

—The annual decoration of the graves of Confederate dead took place in Charleston on Friday. There was a general suspension of business during the afternoon.

—Isham B. O'Neil was executed in the yard of the jail in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, for the murder of James Little. He died protesting his innocence and without a struggle.

—Robert East, an Englishman, lately from Elvira, Ill., while inbroicated laid on the railroad track near Collierville, Tenn., on Wednesday, and was run over by a train and instantly killed.

—The extensive woolen mills of Edward Brierly, at Milton Mills, N. H., with their contents, were destroyed by fire on Thursday. The loss is estimated at $95,000 or $100,000. Insured for $25,000.

—The funeral of the late Sir George E. Cartier, Baronet, took place in Montreal on Friday, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations of the kind that ever occurred in Canada. Fully 10,000 people followed the remains to the grave.

—Michael J. Kuine, a railroad laborer, of Vincennes, Ind., died on Friday, of what the attendant physician pronounced cholera. He had imprudently drank from stagnant water while suffering from slight diarrhea, and this is believed to have hastened death.

—B. T. Oddie committed suicide in Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday night by taking opium and hydrate of chloral. Oddie has filled the position of Supervisor of the Insane Asylum, but was recently discharged on account of his dissipated habits.

—Two tracksmen, named Wm. Carmley and Martin Branigan, while being towed on a hand car behind a train, on the Jefferson branch railway, in New York, yesterday, were instantly killed by the breaking of a car wheel in front of them. Other persons on the car were injured.

—William Ross committed suicide in San Francisco on Friday by cutting his throat with a razor. He left two thousand dollars in bank. He ordered the proprietor of the house to send his remains East. He did not write his address. It is supposed he was insane. He had been ill a long time.

—The Postmaster General has ordered a station of the Chicago Postoffice to be established on the west side, to be known as "West Division Station," the service therein to be commenced on July 1. This station will also be a money order office. Orders have also been issued for enlarging the free delivery system at Cincinnati, authorizing the employment of three additional carriers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Warrants Drawn for the Salary of the Members and Officers—The Question of Legislative Representation Discussed.

PAY OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

In the Constitutional Convention, on Thursday afternoon, on motion of Mr. Curry, the President was directed to draw warrants in favor of the members and officers for three-fifths of the amount of the salary, payable to each, subject to the increase.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The subject of representation in the Legislature was resumed and discussed without action, other than the rejection of the various amendments. The proposition that seemed to meet with the most favor was one presented by Mr. Armstrong, and contained in the article on representation in the Legislature, reported on previous days from Committee on Elections. It relates exclusively to the organization of the Senate, constituting that body of fifty members, one-half to be chosen every second year by a vote of the electors of the State at large, no elector to vote for more than thirteen.

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Darlington advocated the amendment as one part of the plan for establishing a system of State representation in the Senate, and of county representation in the House. They advocated the election of Senators upon a general ticket as a means of improving the character of the Senate, inasmuch as in making their selections from the whole State, the party would be compelled to select men of ability.

Mr. Dunlop opposed the general ticket feature, committing the selection of candidates to politicians through the medium of State Conventions.

Messrs. J. N. Purviance and Niles opposed the new plan of election. Adjourned.

On Friday morning, on motion of Wayne MacVeagh, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported from the Committee on Legislature, M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, in the chair.

The nineteenth section and amendments, which have been under discussion for several days, again came up.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, took the floor in opposition to increased representation in the General Assembly. Messrs. Biddle, Knight, Woodward, J. S. Black, Curtin and others participated in the debate, Mr. Curtin being especially earnest in his advocacy of the proposition to elect Senators on a general ticket.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, who had offered the amendment to elect Senators on a general ticket, proposed to withdraw it if the Committee would consent, and bring it up again in connection with another section, but the Committee refused the privilege, and he then proceeded to argue the question at length.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

MRS. A. BROCKUNIER, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, has made an information charging Elizabeth Knock with forcible detainer. She alleges that several months ago she took defendent within her home, as she had then a sick child with her. When the child got well, she refused to leave, though requested to do so many times. Warrant issued.

PATRICK GALLAHER, of Sheridan's Station, on the Pan Handle Road, appeared before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, and made an information charging Walter Ferguson, Columbus Patterson and Samuel Grounds, with forcible entry and detainer. He alleges that these men came to his house and without warrant of law, set his furniture and himself out of doors. Warrants were issued for the parties, the two first of whom are constables.

City Hall.

When City Hall was built the architect endeavored to secure nothing but the best material as well as workmen, and every device that was adopted to make the building more comfortable for those who were to occupy it, was only adopted after a rigid test of its merits. This is how the Anderson Sash Balance came to be chosen,—its superiority was so self evident no other choice could be made. Call at No. 70 Smithfield street, and see how the Anderson works.

Monday, June 16.

Go to Montrose on the 9:20 A. M. train, via the West Penn Railroad. Select a lot upon which to have a house built for what you are now paying in rent, and enjoy the comforts of a home in a delightful village provided with city improvements and noted for its beautiful scenery and healthfulness.

See Improvement Trust Company's advertisement, published elsewhere to day.

First Rank.

The Weed stands in the front rank among Sewing Machines, and those who have once used it will never exchange it for another. This is why there are no second hand Weed's for sale or exchange. Its merits always have made it popular, and it needs no puffery. Call on F. C. Biggert, 116 Market street, and see how it works.

Perfection

has been achieved in the Anderson Sash Balance, which, without doubt, has never been excelled in the line of inventions pertaining to the mechanic arts. Those who desire can see it in operation at No. 70 Smithfield street.

"Oh! How Easy!"

is an exclamation often heard from those who have discarded the old style of sash balances, and for the first time have tried the new Anderson Balance, which is so rapidly superseding everything else of the kind.

Extraordinary

Bargains at Montrose, as every one who was there last Monday will testify. On next Monday another opportunity will be given those who failed to make a selection of a lot at the first sale.

Beautiful

Ornaments for brackets—a superb collection of articles in this line at Mesrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

First Class.

Every person, either disinterested or seeking an investment, who has seen the Montrose lots admits that there is no better in the market.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial

Is warranted to cure Diarrhœa and Dysentery

Sewer Pipes.

Henry H. Collins, No. 133 Second avenue, has the largest, best and cheapest assortment in the city.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

BISHOP DOMENEC will lay the Corner Stone of the Sacred Heart Church, East Liberty, to-morrow.

REV. DR. A. A. HODGE preached at the dedication of the Second Presbyterian Church at Carlisle recently.

PREACHING as usual to-morrow in the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

THE Annual Excursion of the children of the schools attached to St. Paul's Cathedral will take place next Wednesday, at McFarland's grove.

THE Annual Festival at the Church Home was held last evening, was very largely attended, and passed off in a delightful manner to all who were present.

REV. R. T. PRICE and wife, of Bellevue, received the congratulations of their friends, accompanied with presents, on the tenth anniversary of their wedding recently.

THE little folks of the Infant Department of the North Avenue M. E. Sunday School, Allegheny, will spend to-day in the woods at Clifton, in charge of their teachers.

REV. J. J. HAWK, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Kittanning, has recently been installed pastor over the churches of Bloomville and Melmore, in the Presbytery of Huron.

THE ladies of Union Centenary, M. E. Church, Sharpsburgh, will hold a strawberry Festival on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, of next week, June 16, 17 and 18. Doors open at 7 P. M.

THE regular quarterly communion services will be held in the Third U. P. church to-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. S. R. Frazier. Services at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. Wednesday evening prayer meetings at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN MCMASTERS, D. D., of Princeton, Indiana, on his return from the U. P. Assembly, to which he was a delegate, remains in Pittsburgh for a few days, and he will occupy the pulpit of whom he has many. He will preach in the First U. P. Church (Rev. Dr. Reed's) Seventh avenue, to-morrow.

THE General Assembly of the U. P. Church was entertained with music from a brass band in Allemania Park last week and our *Banner* says that, after this and the revised Psalm book and organs in the Sunday schools, "certainly nothing more will be heard about 'human composure' and against the use of instrumental music in divine worship."

REV. T. H. COLHOUER, Pastor of the Fifth Methodist Church, corner of Second avenue and Murphy street, moved into the new parsonage last week adjoining the church, which has just been erected for him by his people. The house is large and convenient, and finished in good style, and when fully completed, will be an ornament to that part of the city in which it stands.

THE *Banner* is touchy. It says: "Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., has written the Cincinnati Gazette in this style: 'Without doubt, the poorest religious papers are those published within the Presbyterian Church, and there is a great demand for a good, live, able, Presbyterian paper.' The writer has broken down in every church he ever touched as a pastor, and his last exploit has been the killing of Danville Seminary, in which he was a professor for a time."

HOUSE OF REFUGE SALE.

Marvellous Results.

The greatest and most successful sale of lots of this season took place on last Thursday, June 12, on the grounds adjoining the House of Refuge, in the Ninth ward, City of Allegheny, under the able management of James W. Drape, the popular auctioneer.

The number of persons in attendance was very large, and the competition enthusiastic. The lots sold yielded the handsome sum of $37,950 net. The celebrated brass band of the institution discoursed most excellent and delightful music to the great pleasure of the immense gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and served admirably to point out, from time to time, the location and points of sale when Mr. Drape, with his usual eloquence, entertained his audience and induced them to active bidding.

At the close of the sale it was announced that any parties who had not been able to make such selection as they desired, could be accommodated at private sale by calling at the office of the Superintendent, James W. Drape & Co., 47½ Federal street, Allegheny, and still further to meet the wishes of intending purchasers, some other member of this firm will be at the Algeo Mansion, on the West side of the House of Refuge every Saturday afternoon; hours, 4 to 6, P. M., when choice of lots can be made. Further information can be obtained at the office of the Union Real Estate Agency, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd Line steamer Baltimore at Baltimore; Cardiff Line steamer Clamorgan at New York; Bristol Line steamer Lady Lycett at New York.

Where to Spend an Hour.

At this season of the year many families are adding to their stock of furniture, and it becomes reasonable therefore to direct their attention to the immense and beautiful assortment of furniture at Messrs J. M. Dryden & Co., No. 152 Federal street, Allegheny. The graceful designs which are there expressed in beautiful wood, tastefully cut, carved, or turned, and exquisitely polished, are indeed marvels of ingenuity and skill, and whether it is the intention to purchase or not, it will do one good to look at the stock and see the perfection attained by the workmen in wood—although we forewarn all who propose visiting the place that it will be hard to resist the temptation to purchase, for the prices are so reasonable and the goods so pretty that a visitor hardly ever leaves without ordering or taking away some memento of the visit. Messrs. Dryden & Co. will be pleased to see all who wish to look at their stock at 152 Federal street, Allegheny.

Business Suits.

Business men who want a neat, serviceable suit, that can be had for a moderate price, should go to Messrs. William Hespenheide & Co., No. 59 Sixth street, near Penn avenue, where they will secure what they want. This firm have, for many years, made business suits a specialty, and that man will be, indeed, hard to please who cannot find what he wants in the goods at their establishment. And when the material is selected we guarantee that the fit and finish will be perfect—or the suit will be different from anything that has yet been turned out of this house.

The stock of goods for summer wear now on hand comprises all the variations in light and dark colors, and all grades of texture. There are some exceedingly pretty styles that will be found as serviceble as they are beautiful, but that is a quality which has always characterized the goods from this house. Gentlemen, young or old, who would be well—not flashily—dressed, can be so by leaving their orders at Messrs. Hespenheide & Co.'s.

Purity and Reliability.

Our city friends are indeed fortunate in having in their midst such a reliable establishment as that of Messrs. Jacob Stukrath, James M. Dillinger and Stevenson, No. 57 Second avenue. They have had an experience ranging through a long series of years; their judgment in selecting is excellent, while their facilities are of the most extensive character. At their establishment will be found the very finest brands of imported and domestic liquors, whiskies, gins, brandies, &c., all grades of German and native wines. That these gentlemen deal strictly in standard brands is too well know to require proof, and their present stock is fully in keeping with, and even ahead of, their previous reputation in this respect. Heads of families and those of the general public who may desire pure liquors for medicinal purposes will find the stock of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson all we have represented. We commend this house to the favorable notice of our readers.

Remember the place, No. 57 Second avenue.

A Special Train

Will leave the Federal street station of the West Penn Railroad for Montrose, on Monday, June 16th, at 9:20 o'clock A. M.

Fine and Good.

At the furniture establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 & 414, Penn street (east railroad of crossing) is to be found the best line of furniture in the city. Manufactured of the best material, and by the hands of the most skillful workmen, it can not fail to give entire satisfaction. Rely upon it there is no deception or imposition in the purchase of their manufacture of furniture.

New Upholstering House.

Theophilus Roller, 150 Ohio street, Allegheny, has opened the above business, with a fine stock of Parlor Furniture as a specialty. He manufactures and has for sale his Patent Reversible Spring Mattress. Also a new and neat pattern of Bed Lounge for sale. 150 Ohio street.

TTHA

Gives Entire Satisfaction.

The American Button-Hole Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine is simple and easy in its operations and give complete satisfaction. For sale by James Espy, No. 176 Liberty street.

The Rule

At the establishment of Messrs. Caughey, McCallen & Co. is the best of vehicles for the lowest prices, and that is why such a large trade is attracted toward Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny.

Only $10

for a servicable business suit that no man need be ashamed to wear. For sale at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Sheet Music.

Do you want sheet music? Go to Carl Retter's, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny, and secure a supply at half price. He has a choice lot which he is selling off at less than cost.

Gents' Goods.

A full supply of cuffs, collars, handkerchiefs, neckties, cravats, bows, gloves, underwear, &c., at the Boston One Price Clothing Store No. 95 Smithfield street. No place in town so cheap.

$1.00

for your choice of a most beautiful lot of decorated vases, toilet setts, Japanese and other style fans, latest styles of jewelry, fine assortment of fancy goods, &c., at Evan's Department Store, 57 Fifth avenue.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh.

The printed report of Wm. Jancey, Esq., the Parish Treasurer, which we find on our table, reveals a very healthy and flourishing financial condition of this comparatively young parish. When the present Rector, Rev. P. V. Finch, commenced his labors here in the beginning of November, 1871, the parish outlook was rather discouraging, but under his earnest, zealous and able pulpit and parochial ministrations, supplemented by the equally devoted and skillful management of the finances by the judicious Treasurer, Mr. Jancey, the gloom that hung over both its spiritual and temporal affairs has been thoroughly dissipated. Many needed improvements and repairs have been made to the church and rectory, and the entire debt, amounting to several thousand dollars, has been paid off. We would be glad, if space permitted, to publish the names of the donors in the parish and out of it, who have generously given of their abundance to remove obstacles and set forward this noble church enterprise on its way to increased favor and usefulness. The amount of debt paid off, as appears by the report, was $8,854.62, in addition to which, for the ordinary expenses of the parish, there has been raised from ordinary sources since November, 1871, the sum of $3,250.29, making an aggregate within 20 months, of $12,104.32. Such efforts and such results are truly encouraging. May pastor and people go on prospering and to prosper.

Letters Held for Postage.

Thomas J. Flood, Media, Pa., 3c; Mr. Leggette, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Cyrus M. Wilson, Kains City, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Lizzie Ren, Baden P. O., Pa., 3c.

A Summer Resort.

Not on the mountains, nor at the springs, nor at the seashore, but at No. 76 Market street; at least we observe that the ladies are very generally making a fashionable summer resort of this popular house, as they have learned that here they can obtain, at a moderate price, the best article in any department of a first-class trimming store, that may be required for summer use. Hats, bonnets, parasols, sunshades, fans, ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, neck ruchings, ladies' underwear, and all the latest novelties are to be had here, in the most approved styles, and at the lowest possible rates. The *one price* system is uniformly adhered to.

The wholesale and jobbers department, extending over three stories, is an immense emporium of millinery and trimming goods, where dealers from the country will find everything they need, without the trouble and expense of a trip to the East. Remember the place—Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street.

Extensive Manufacturing

Establishments are to be erected in the vicinity of Montrose.

Rhymes for the Ladies.

Ladies young, and ladies fair,
Ladies blithe and debonair;
Ladies gay, and ladies plain,
Ladies proud, and ladies vain,
Blonde or brunette, matters not,
May be suited to a jot,
In hats or bonnets, ribbons, laces,
As will become your pretty faces,
At Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street.

Ready for Fire.

That man is prepared for the conflagration who has taken out a policy of insurance in the staunch Teutonia, of No. 206 East Ohio street, Allegheny. This Company makes it sure, and is perfectly secure, as those who have been through the fire heretofore, after trusting it, will testify. Its losses are promptly paid, and all a man has to do is to establish the fact of the fire, and then go and get the amount called for by his policy. The Teutonia is first class as an Insurance Company, and we guarantee that any of our friends who take out a policy from Mr. H. F. Eggers, the Secretary, will never regret it.

The Beautiful Castles

that we build in the air, are generally aided by the delightful effects of an excellent "Portaga" or "El Telegrafo" cigar. No where in this city can a more pleasant place be found, where one can enjoy a good, joyful and comfortable smoke, than at the cozy parlor of S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. It is completely furnished and el

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,

corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. E. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
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All remittances should be made by express or in money orders and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Single Subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	7 25
Clubs of ten	14 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Rates of Advertising in Weekly Gazette

One square, 1 time	$1 50
One square, 10 times	10 00
One square, 1 month	6 00
One square, 2 months	12 00
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One square, 6 months	25 00
One square, 12 months	45 00

Give full address, postoffice county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS S. KING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District.
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
County Districts.
S. J. WALKER, Pittsburgh.
J. C. NEVILLE, Sewickley.
A. F. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (So. Ch. Hill.)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
POTTSMASTER,
B. F. KENNEY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL M. GOSS, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS H. BECKERT, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

M. PIETRI, formerly Private Secretary to the Emperor Napoleon, denies the authenticity of the appeal of the Empress Eugenie to the French people in favor of her son.

MRS. LEE, widow of the General, will be satisfied if the Government pays her a quarter of a million for Arlington, which has been occupied as a national cemetery. There is nothing like being reasonable.

THE American Department at Vienna is to open June 15, and the display promises to exceed all anticipations, so that in the end American enterprise may atone for the "irregularities" of some of its unworthy Commissioners.

REPORTS from the leading coal companies east of the mountains show that during the past year there was an increase over the previous year of 103,841 tons of anthracite coal marketed and of bituminous 220,614 tons. This is a healthy exhibit as showing the increasing importance of the coal trade in our State.

IT is said that there is a growing feeling among officials at Washington for the annexation of Guatemala to the United States, and that two citizens of the former country, accompanied by its accredited minister, assured them of the desire of the people for annexation, and an anxiety to know when such a result could be reached.

MR. SMITH, the President of the New York Police Board, says that notwithstanding all the talk about the filthy condition of the streets of that city, they are "far cleaner" than those of Boston, and "infinitely cleaner" than those of Philadelphia. The *Herald* remarks that if such is the fact, it is sorry for the suffering Puritans and Quakers.

STOKES AGAIN. He is to have a new trial, as the Court of Appeals has unanimously agreed upon a reversal of the decision of the Supreme Court in his case. If "hope springs eternal in the human breast" without any special incitements, this man certainly has, in the laws delays and this final triumph, some ground for his confidence that he will escape the scaffold.

IT APPEARS from the traffic returns of the Suez Canal, that in eleven months of 1872–73 572 vessels passed through, against 288 in the preceding twelve months, while the tonnage increased at a still larger rate—674,818 tons, against 293,362 tons. This gives to the short cut twenty-four per cent. of all the tonnage passing at present between India and Europe and America.

THE Mexican Congress has adjourned without passing either of the American railway project bills. A new Congress will soon be elected, which, it is expected, will modify several obnoxious enactments; but in the meantime the law authorizing the expulsion of foreigners, and especially foreign Roman Catholic priests, will be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the act.

THE Press very generally reflects the sentiments of the great mass of the people in denouncing the brutal massacre of the Modocs by the Oregon volunteers. There was a just cry of horror and indignation against Captain Jack and his followers for their spirit of "savage butchery" when General Canby was murdered; and the scales are evenly balanced now, for the crime of these Oregon murderers is not one whit less execrable.

THE reported massacre in China, of 30,000 Mohammedans, is seriously doubted by the more thoughtful of the press. The report comes from Shanghai, distant from the scene of the reported massacre between two and three thousand miles. When we remember the Chinese propensity to exaggerate, we may fairly estimate that there was probably a slight disturbance at the point indicated, and possibly a few persons killed.

A FEW days ago a party of prominent New England coal dealers visited the Schuylkill coal regions, and learned, in a practical way, of the benefits of protection to home industries. From the tone of the visitors, upon the conclusion of their tour it is pretty certain that they appreciate now, if they never did before, that policy which protects the industries of a country and makes a home market for all the country's products.

THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday, voted down a section of the Article on Legislation, embodying a prohibitory liquor law. A motion was made to submit the section as a separate proposition, but even thus divorced it was contended it would injure the chances of the new instrument. Many friends of temperance in the Convention voted against the section, because they believed the local option law sufficient in the premises.

IT IS now quite certain, that the Alsace and Lorraine acquisitions of Germany have not proved a sweet morsel of territory. Bismarck, in a recent debate, admitted that they are the centre of Ultramontane intriguery, and that they give the Home Government considerable trouble. His remedy is, the expulsion of the Ultramontanes. But if there is an under-current of ill-feeling ag ainst the Government, this will hardly prove an effective remedy. So it turns out that the new acquisition is not a Prodigal Son, glad to get back to the sheltering care of Germany.

PENNSYLVANIA stands second on the list for expenditures for public schools, the aggregate being over eight millions and a half of dollars. New York expends one million more, but Pennsylvania schools are not behind in efficiency—although there is yet much to learn before the system in any of the States becomes perfect, and fulfills in the highest its mission of general free education for the people.

ITALY, in its efforts to regulate the relations between Church and State, is having a lively time of it, but has thus far succeeded well. The extremists of neither side have gained their ends, but a middle policy has prevailed, which, under the circumstances, was the best that could be done, and is certainly a long way in advance of former years. Slowly, perhaps, but surely Italy is working its way up to the light.

CAPTAIN TYSON'S examination at Washington, in the "Polaris" investigation, has been completed. The subject of the death of Captain Hall was touched upon, and the specifications regarding the poisoning were admitted, but it was contended that they were the utterances of Captain Hall when delirious. The investigation thus far discloses no evidence of foul play in any direction. The originators of the expedition appear to be quite satisfied of its substantial success in many important regards, and of the safety of the "Polaris."

MCDONNELL, the Bank of England forger, after a long legal resistance, is at last afloat, on his way to England. The New York lawyers made liberal use of legal technicalities to delay, and if possible to entirely prevent his return, and at last, the United States authorities, wearied with the perplexing struggle, had the man taken to Fort Columbus, whence he was taken by the English detective, Webb, and is now on his way across the ocean. A safe passage and a long stay is our wish for him.

STOKES has given place as a sensation to Walworth, and we are now entertained with descriptions of the coolness and the nonchalance of this "talented young man of high social position." If there was any justice in New York Courts, this youthful parricide would soon be occupying the only high position his merits deserve—the scaffold. It is about time we had done with this maudlin sentimentality,—a specimen of which has been furnished in Walworth's case—and murderers were taught that the old law, a "life for a life," was in force.

THE State Department, it is said, has a letter from Governor Van Buren, in which he admits that he accepted bribes from restaurant keepers for "position" at the Vienna Exposition, and it is hinted that when the unfortunate Commissioner's friends see the evidence they will want it suppressed. It is to be hoped that there will be no concealment whatever; if the Government has such information, let it be brought out, and the whole disgraceful business be fairly shown up, to the end that the guilty suffer. The influence of the exposition will be healthy.

THE beauty of the emotional insanity plea, as an excuse for the release of murderers, has received a fresh illustration in St. Louis. A little more than a year ago, Joseph H. Fore murdered Munson E. Beach, an invalid brother-in-law. He was tried, and acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity. He has now attempted to murder his wife, his effort being frustrated by the coil of hair on her head. There is just as much propriety of declaring Captain Jack innocent of the Canby murder on the score of insanity, as the various murderers in whose behalf the plea is set up.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has settled the fate of Captain Jack and his Modoc braves. He decides that hostilities between that tribe and the Government forces actually produced a condition of recognized war, and therefore those Indians in the hands of the military authorities, who have been guilty of violating the well known usages of war, may be tried and punished by a military commission. In accordance with this decision orders will be issued from the War Department to-day, convening a Court to try the Modocs. This, undoubtedly, means certain conviction and execution.

THE Cherokee *Advocate*, published at Tahlequah, in the Indian Nation, has abandoned its former policy of exclusiveness, and declared itself in favor of a Territorial government, and the St. Louis *Times*, in heralding the fact, says: "The next session of Congress, in all probability, will witness the passage of an organic act for the Territory, and thence must date a new era, not only in the material advancement of the Indians themselves, but in the commercial intercourse of the States, which has long been much impeded by the existence of this nondescript and isolated government upon our immediate southwestern border."

THE State Editorial Association's annual excursion is announced to take place in the latter part of the present month; and, unless otherwise ordered, the party will meet at Danville on Monday, the 23d, devote Tuesday to visiting the many objects of interest in that city; on Wednesday, go over to Mauch Chunk, make a trip over the famous "Switchback," and if possible reach Wilkesbarre the same evening. On Thursday, the 26th, they will hold their annual meeting at Wilkesbarre, and also visit the coal mines and other places of interest, and on Friday reach Scranton, where they will spend another day, and on Saturday visit the "Water Gap" or return to their respective homes.

PERE HYACINTHE, in his closing lecture on ecclesiastical reform, delivered in Hall of Reformation, at Geneva, disclaimed any intention of reforming the dogmatic part of Catholicism, and stated that he did not propose to lop off even the "pestilent additions which have, from time to time, been added to the primitive creed." He aims simply at a reform of discipline, beginning with the Confessional. As subsidiary to this, he would abolish enforced celibacy, thus remedying an acknowledged source of immorality. He would also have the people elect their priests, a view, he claims, held by the Italian liberals. A very large audience was present, and in very evident sympathy with the views of the lecturer.

THE following are among the successful candidates in the examination for admission to the West Point Academy: Joseph B. Boyle, Maryland; Hartford P. Brown, William M. Black, and Walter B. Craig, of Pennsylvania; Henry O. Flipper and Daniel A. Frederick, of Georgia; William W. Galbraith, of Pennsylvania; Charles B. Gatewood, of Virginia; Edwin F. Glenn, of North Carolina; William P. Gordon, of Pennsylvania; John J. Hayden, of Texas; Charles Hull, of Mississippi; Henry Kirby, of North Carolina; Theodore Parker, of North Carolina; John H. Philbrock and Edward C. Plummer, of Maryland; J. A. G. Simms and J. W. S. Souder, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin Stein, of Alabama; J. B. Walker, of Florida; J. F. Whitworth, of North Carolina; John W. Williams, of Virginia, and C. G. Woodward, of Maryland.

SEVERAL persons hitherto have meditated flight across the Atlantic ocean in balloons, or pretended to meditate, for the purpose of having people pay money to see them start on a voyage which always ended a few miles away; but there seems to be some reasonable ground for supposing that the aeronauts who are making arrangements to ascend from Boston in July are really in earnest. They are men who have reached the loftiest heights of their profession, and what they have already done is really little less perilous than the transatlantic journey which they project. If they seriously make the attempt to cross the Atlantic they will be entitled to all the credit of explorers. The proof that a balloon voyage across the Atlantic can be made would establish as practical conclusion as that in which Captain Hall lost his life in attempting.

THE MacMahon Government has already resorted to the same means that Louis Napoleon used to control the provinces and swell the enormous majorities of his plebiscites. Gambetta recently produced in the French Assembly a copy of a Ministerial order dated June 4, eleven days after MacMahon's election, in which the Prefects of departments are recommended to use subsidies and other secret means for the control of the provincial press, in the good old Bonapartist way. Minister Beule, of the Interior, acknowledged that he had issued such a circular and assumed all the responsibility of having done so. A stormy scene ensued, which ended by a vote of confidence in the Government passed by the satisfactory majority of 389 to 315—a much stronger vote than that which overthrew Thiers, whose Ministry was defeated by 360 to 344.

AFTER OUR period of humiliation and reproach, because of our mishaps in connection with the Vienna Exposition, it now turns out that the American department, in the variety and interest of its articles, is superior to any other in the exhibition. From this, we infer that either the preliminary work of the Van Buren Commission was quite effective, or else that there has been a spontaneous effort, on the part of American manufacturers, to be well represented. Either view of the case relieves our original mortification. We are gratified that even tardy justice has been done the mechanical genius of the country. Hitherto, we have not appeared, as a country, to advantage in European expositions, and the opinion was beginning to obtain there, that our boasted inventive skill was greatly over-estimated. Let us hope that Vienna will rectify the wrong impression.

THE Walworth murder in, New York, is still an exciting topic. It is already given out that emotional insanity will be plead in defense, and the closing interview, between the young man and his father, as related by the murderer, is offered to substantiate the view taken. The New York law permits a prisoner accused of murder to testify in his own behalf. We may, therefore, expect the statements made to be brought out in evidence. These are, simply, that he demanded that his father cease annoying and insulting himself and mother—to all which the father promised. This done, he deliberately shot him, four times, causing his death. A plea of emotional insanity, in such a case, is quite equivalent to the same plea, as presented recently in behalf of Cain, the first murderer. We have only to say, that persons liable to such attacks of insanity had better be removed from this world.

GERMANY, as has already been announced, is about to build a canal from the North to the Baltic seas. When this canal is completed the German navy will have the advantage of interior lines, and no enemy can undertake to blockade the coast without having fleets in the Baltic and North seas, and each of sufficient strength to meet the entire German navy. Aside from the value of the canal in case of war, it offers great advantages to commerce. Vessels can avoid the dangers of the western coast of the Schleswig and Jutland, and commerce of the Baltic will be greatly encouraged. The work will not be undertaken until 1875, when the Wilhelmshaven and the defensive works on the Elbe, Weser and Jahde are to be finished, so that, in the event of a war, these works can protect the canal. The entire cost is estimated to be about ten millions of thalers, and it is expected that the work will be finished in eight years.

FROM the message of the Governor of New Hampshire we learn that the State debt is a trifle over four millions, and is being steadily reduced. The average interest is six per cent., and the annual expenses, exclusive of interest, are only $163,545. The Savings banks of the State are sixty-one in number, their assets $29,758,782, and the proportion of surplus a little more than four and one-third per cent. The increase of deposits during the last year was fourteen per cent., and the ratio of depositors to population is nearly as one to three. The State Prison paid a profit last year of $8,000, making $20,000 in all, and the Governor believes that with this ratio of profit the prison can, before many years, be rebuilt without cost to the State. On the temperance question, the Governor says that he "has never seen or heard any evidence that has led him to believe that any great regard has been paid to the prohibitory laws, at least for any length of time, in any of the larger towns or cities." He recommends a change in the laws, allowing the sale of liquors to be licensed at the option of localities.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says "the audacious attempt to trade off the exalted office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the corrupting office of State Treasurer is not passing without vigorous protest. It has been repudiated indignantly by the people of half a dozen counties at least. Vigorous articles against the perpetuation of a State Treasury Ring by this or by any other means are appearing in the out-spoken journals of the interior of the State. There can be no doubt that they represent the true public sentiment; but can the true public sentiment elect the delegates? This is where 'the lion's skin falls short,' and has to give way to 'the sneaking fox's.' Dexterity in wire-pulling and the possession of the 'Return Judges' rule this matter now-a-days, in spite of votes. Yet still an undivided front and a resolute purpose, expressed by a popular uprising, can do and has done wonders, even when the voters seemed most helpless, and the Rings appeared to be all powerful. This Pennsylvania Ring is not more potent now than Tammany was one short month before its overthrow."

THAT irrepressible politician, Ben. Butler, if he does nothing more, is giving the Massachusetts Republicans a thorough scare. He wants to be Governor, and is hard at work arranging for his nomination. No one is, as yet, willing to openly oppose him. A fight with Butler is a very disagreeable operation, as he has a habit of dealing rather severely with his adversaries. Judge Hoar has been referred to, as likely to make a public canvass against Butler's nomination, but so imminent is the danger that he will gain his point, despite the efforts of Hoar, that the Hartford *Courant* advises that "the best course for the anti-Butler Republicans to pursue is to take the ground in advance that they will not support Butler, if he be nominated, and to justify themselves by declaring, what they undoubtedly believe, that he is not a fit man to be Governor of Massachusetts. Let them give out beforehand that they will bolt, and there are thousands who will follow them. They may not succeed in defeating him, but they are stronger on this tack than they are on any other, and in another year the party would be purified and the State would be with them."

THE great struggle of the times among railway men is to secure the shortest practicable routes for railroads between important points. Colonel Scott claims to have a shorter and better route in his Texas Pacific Railroad, between New York and San Francisco, than can be found elsewhere. But we have a novelty in this line, in a proposition to shorten the route to Europe, in point of time. The subject has been under consideration in the Canadian Parliament, and a committee reported that Louisburg, Nova Scotia, was the proper point on the coast to make the junction of railway and steamship service to secure this shortest route. The plan is to extend the International Railway, of which the terminus in the United States is at Portland, to Louisburg, and have a line of steamers thence to Great Britain. This gives the longest land and shortest sea routes consistent with attaining the greatest speed in journeying from America to England. Louisburg is on the southeast side of Cape Breton Island, and located near Cape Breton. It is over 200 miles east of Halifax. At present the nearest point on the International Railway to Louisburg is 160 miles distant. By the arrangement proposed it is claimed that about three days of time can be saved in the trip to Europe.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the proposed sale of the yacht America by the Government is vigorously protested against in various quarters. It is looked upon with a good deal similar sentiment to that felt when it was recently announced that the Revolutionary relics at various arsenals were to be sold among some obsolete ordnance stores. The sale of the yacht, which has a national history, will provoke severe criticism both at home and abroad. She won the highest honors at the Cowes regatta, in August, 1851, and her reputation has been world-wide. Captured as a blockade runner, she is also a relic of the Rebellion; and her construction, in addition to this, reflected credit on the nation, as marking a new era in successful shipbuilding. All these reasons combine for her retention as an American Government vessel, and the price that would be offered for her can be no inducement for the nation parting with so renowned a craft.

SOME of our financiers are trying to discover how we are to get the "hard pan" awarded us by the Geneva Tribunal. The award is to be paid in coin at Washington, but if any other arrangement could be made, all parties interested would be pleased to avoid the necessity of transporting from over the seas, twenty-three tons of gold. The authorities at Washington are figuring upon the problem; and the most feasible plan, which it is thought will be adopted, is this: By the purchase in England, through designated banking firms, some of them connected with the syndicate, of five-twenty bonds to the amount of the award, these to be sent to the United States Treasury for redemption. The gold thus accruing will be deliverable in Washington without the necessity and risk of transportation across the ocean, the equal amount of gold in the Bank of England having been previously used in the purchase of the bonds. Those who conduct the transaction, receiving gold certificates, could place them in the hands of the Secretary of State, and this would be equivalent to the coin for which they could immediately be exchanged. Such, there seems to be no doubt, will be the mode of payment.

A GEORGIA paper says the two great wants of the South are men and money. She has more lands than she can cultivate by many millions of acres, and wants men to work them. She has boundless water power, and facilities for manufacturing which need capital to develop them. Nature has done far more for her than her Northern sister; but either from the influences of climate or peculiarities of her discarded slave system, she has fallen far behind in the race of progress. All earnest thinkers at the South see and deplore this, and lament that the energies of intellect and industrious Southern people should be directed almost exclusively into one channel, and that cotton should still be king over the broad area of the South, to the exclusion of all other potentates. Statistics show that if the South raises her food supply she must curtail her cotton area, and this is the strong point of the advocates of drawing the grain and other articles of consumption from the West. What the South needs is a vigorous, healthy, moderately rich and progressive class to take up the lands, and bring, as has been brought to the West, a sturdy, firm and steady growth, backed by sufficient capital. The food question will then solve itself.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Whatever conclusion may be reached relative to a Summer adjournment, the chief work of the Constitutional Convention is over. The reports of the various Committees have been considered on first reading, and this laborious feature of its duties ended. This involved, of course, the consideration, by the several Committees, of the several topics submitted to them, as well as the examination of a host of suggestions, in the form of sections, articles, resolutions and memoranda, submitted by interested parties and hobbyists. All these, of necessity, are sifted and the wheat extracted from the great mass of chaff. This done, and the material obtained was moulded into homogeneous shape, and finally a report made up and submitted to the Convention. This was the ordeal for every Committee. The report made, and the Convention considered it in Committee of the Whole. Here very considerable latitude was necessarily allowed in the discussions, and the privilege accorded was very freely used. Thus months have rolled away, in simply maturing measures, and discussing and sifting them in Committee of the Whole.

Some little has been done in considering, on second reading, some of the Articles. Here little debate has been allowed touching the principles enunciated. These were considered to be mainly settled on first reading, and there will not be much time spent in making changes. What is done will be of such an obvious character, and will have been privately determined on by common consent, so that little time will be consumed in the open Convention. More attention will be given to remedying defects of verbiage. Despite all the precautions taken, the document, as it stands, is quite voluminous, and anxiety is felt on this account. Every effort consistent with the object aimed at, will be made to reduce it at every point. All unnecessary verbiage will be remedied, and what may be termed its literary qualities will be closely watched, and defects remedied. Thus the second reading, while it involves even more closeness of attention, need not necessarily consume so much time as did the first reading. We mention these points that our readers may perceive the reason for what may seem to them unnecessary delay.

One reason for the increased bulk of the new Constitution grows out of the determination of the Convention to avoid indefiniteness and ambiguity. It should be borne in mind that the work really being performed is that of making a *new* Constitution. At first it was thought that the aim would be to merely revise the present instrument. But when the members convened, and had compared views, it was seen to be necessary to make a new Constitution entire. The reason was, that under well expressed fundamental laws, tricks and evasions had been practiced. To remedy this required that a different system of constructing the document should be adopted. In place of the enunciation of general principles, so common in documents embodying fundamental law, it was felt to be necessary to give, along with the general principle, the manner of its application. For example, it would be very easy to say that the Legislature shall not legislate on special subjects for private interests; but it was perfectly well known that some plan would be speedily devised for the evasion of such a law. Therefore it became necessary to mark out quite closely what the Legislature may and may not do. This is specific, and even of the nature of legislation, but necessity compelled it. Consequently, a different method of constructing the document became necessary.

The wisdom or unwisdom of this new law will, of course, be one of the points that will come prominently up for discussion pending the adoption of the new Constitution. At the present, while we do not know the direct merits of the document, this much may be said: 1. The members of the Constitutional Convention comprise a pure and able body of men, sincerely bent on performing their duty. 2. They feel that it would be a shame to expend half a million of dollars and not thoroughly perform their work. 3. One of the reasons most prominently urged in behalf of the revision of the Constitution was that of Special Legislation. They therefore feel that they must be sufficiently specific in dealing with the subject to remedy an evil against which the people are particularly set. In the light of the wisdom and experience of all, the method adopted seems the best. All this affords strong presumptive evidence that the work of creating a new Constitution is being well done.

The danger to be anticipated is, that some things may be overdone. We notice a tendency to refer many things to the Courts. This should not be carried too far. The Legislature is, after all, a representative of the people, and is made up from the ranks of the people. It ought to be sufficiently guarded to prevent the evils and corruptions of the past; but this done, and no attempt should be made to go further. At the present, our Judiciary is pure; but if once the Courts are vested with political power, sufficient to tempt the politicians to manage them, there is danger that they may be corrupted. New York has furnished us an example of this possibility. In urging this point we do not need to reflect on our present Judiciary. We have only to remember that the Judiciary is elective, and that party machinery controls nominations. Hence, should it become an object to control the Judiciary, the politicians will very readily manage to have only such men elected as will be in accord with their wishes. We wish the Judiciary to be kept pure, and hence urge that it be not surrounded with too much temptation.

We do not mean at this time to pass judgment on the work of the Convention, much less to indicate what the completed work will be. This we say,—the Convention has done nothing, as yet, even to weaken public confidence in its capacity and integrity. We say this because of the effort made to carp at everything in the least open to criticism. Many things that have been criticised as though they were the completed work of the Convention have been voted down. The members have been anxious and careful to gauge popular sentiment, and to gratify the better views of the people. So long as the various Articles of the Convention are passing under review, so long are they liable to change. But we sincerely hope and confidently believe, that the completed Constitution, while bulky, will be the best framed at the time it is presented to the acceptance of the people.

PAYING THE DEBT.

It is gratifying to know that even in far-off Australia there are busy brains, planning the best method for paying our great national debt. We would be delighted could we persuade ourselves that pure, disinterested benevolence inspired such interest, or that the plans evolved had the merit of originality and practicalness. Unfortunately, none of these hopeful propositions can be safely depended upon, if we may judge from an instance which General Spinner dignifies with a reply. A "plan" whereby a hundred millions can be saved to the Government in the payment of the debt is offered, but with the modest intimation that five per cent. on the sum thus saved will be regarded as fair compensation. The reply of General Spinner is so terse and pointed that we quote its salient features. He says:

> To my mind, the cheapest way to pay a debt that is subject to the payment of interest is to pay it at the earliest day possible. An individual with insufficient capital, engaged in a lucrative business, may find it to his advantage to defer the payment of a debt and continue the payment of interest on the same with advantage to himself. In such a case, in the event of a nation that has not the means to pay its debt at once, or in the immediate future, the scheme of Mr. Riddle would, no doubt, work admirably. Not so, however, with a wealthy and prosperous people. A nation that pays its debt at once pays it the cheapest. The longer payment is deferred, and the more interest is paid, the dearer it becomes, and the more it costs to pay off. Of this seeming truism our people have become convinced, and are acting in pursuance thereof. They believe that the sooner a debt is paid, and the lower the rate of interest is paid, or the unpaid part thereof, in the interim, the less they will have to pay in the aggregate in its final extinguishment. Acting in accordance with the belief in this principle, our Government is now changing its six per cent. into a five per cent. stock; this latter being the lowest rate at which it is, at present, able to place its bonds. And it is now, almost daily, paying every dollar of its surplus revenue in redemption of its six per cent. bonds; thus not only reducing the principal of the debt, but saving the consequent payment of interest thereon.
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> Under these circumstances, the proposition seems to be plain that a Government in debt, that places its stocks at the lowest rate of interest possible, and that has the constant option to pay, and does pay, in addition to the interest any part of the principal that it has the power to pay, pays its debt in the shortest and cheapest way possible. All the calculations and figuring that can be made or done cannot be made to prove to my mind the contrary, any more than I could be made to comprehend by figures, how a man may lift himself by the waistband of his breeches.
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> It is believed that by placing an existing debt that cannot be paid at once at the lowest rate of interest, and to pay the principal as fast as the means for its payment can be obtained, is the best that an individual or nation can do. The best investment of a surplus is to apply it in payment of a debt, thus not only reducing the principal of the debt, but the interest of the same. This course the Government of the United States is now pursuing. Mr. Jefferson laid it down as a sound principle in political economy that a national debt should be paid by the generation that created it. There is now every prospect that our people will follow this wise teaching to the letter. Whenever any other nation shall show better results in the payment of a national debt than this people has accomplished, whether it be by your, or by any other scheme, we will be happy to adopt the latter plan. In case your plan should be adopted, I have no doubt but Congress would gladly award you the five per cent. you claim in the net saving that might be made in pursuance thereof over that now in practice for the payment of our national debt by our Government.

The Treasury Department has been the recipient of advice on the subject of debt-paying. In a few instances suits have been threatened, it being claimed that plans proposed had been adopted. All this absurdity might be disposed of, were such vigorous language as that employed by General Spinner freely used. It is also an answer to those who have insisted on perpetuating the debt, until another generation, under the pretense that we have done enough in bearing the direct burden of the war. The proposition that the cheapest way to pay a debt is to pay it speedily, is so clear, that it carries with it its own argument. The Government cannot expect its creditors to forgive any part of the principal. What it obligated to pay, it must pay. And it does not matter whether this payment is made in a month, or in a hundred years, it must be met, all the same. The only direction in which economy can be observed is in the saving of interest. Hence, if the debt is paid at once, all the interest is saved. If, of necessity, payment is deferred, the interest adds so much to the gross amount to be ultimately paid. If the percentage of interest can be reduced, this represents a saving. But beyond this, it is not dignified nor proper for a government to go, especially, it cannot enter into trading schemes. The present policy of the Treasury Department embodies these thoughts. It is reducing the rate of interest, so far as practicable, and at the same time, paying the principal as rapidly as it can.

The class of considerations, on which the deferment of payment is based, refers to the importance of aiding the material development of the country, by relieving it, for a term of years, from direct taxation. A Government, must of necessity, derive its revenues from taxation, in some form. But it is justly claimed that this is so well guarded, that the material interests of the country do not suffer. Its chief revenues are from custom duties, and a tax on liquors, tobacco, and articles that are regarded as luxuries. As nearly as possible, even custom duties have been regulated, so as not to affect unfavorably, any class of people, or any form of material industry. Hence there is no force in the argument in behalf of deferred payment, while there is a decided reason for rapidly urging the payment of the debt. It is gratifying to know that this policy is being firmly and rapidly carried into effect, and that in a score of years we may fairly expect to see the end of our great war debt.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT SMITH, of North Carolina, has published a letter favoring the absolute repudiation of the State debt of $31,000,000.

THE Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* denies by authority the rumor that Mr. Dawes intends resigning his seat in Congress to accept a Cabinet appointment.

THE Ohio Liberal Republicans desire to preserve an independent organization, and will issue a call for a mass convention to assemble at Columbus on August 6.

THE latest rumor about the Chief Justiceship mentions the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, as a person very likely to receive the appointment.

ALBERT PRICE has been chosen by the Democrats of Mercer county as Representative Delegate to the next State Convention, and instructed to vote for Judge Trankey as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE Republicans of Indiana have put the following ticket in the field: Assembly, Daniel Ramey; Commissioner, S. G. Miller; Treasurer, Geo. H. Johnson; Jury Commissioner, John Bober son; Auditor, Joseph Griffith.

THE Republicans of Snyder county, on Saturday last, nominated B. F. Waggonseller for Senator, and George Alfred Schoch for Representative. The nominations are subject to the action of the district conferences.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* regards the proposition to nominate Colonel Robert W. Hughes as the railroad candidate for Governor of Virginia as looking rather bad for the would-like-to-be independent candidate, Governor Wise.

COL. A. E. MCCLURE declares his intention to retire altogether from politics upon the expiration of his present Senatorial term. He expresses himself warmly in favor of Alexander Henry for Mayor of Philadelphia during the centennial year.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY visited Atchison, Kansas, last week, and the *Champion* of that place reiterates the assertion that he has fully determined never to have any connection with politics again, devoting himself hereafter strictly to his private business affairs.

A DISPATCH from Topeka, Kansas, says that the reports in circulation that the case of ex-Senator Pomeroy was presented to the Grand Jury and a bill of indictment ignored, are entirely untrue. The case was never presented to the Grand Jury, but will be prosecuted by information and not by an indictment.

IT is astonishing to note the number of candidates which present themselves for the various county offices to be elected throughout the State this fall. The dominant party in the different counties presents at least a dozen candidates for each office. Place-hunting, in a political sense, has become a profession.—*Phila. Press.*

FIFTY-SEVEN delegates to the Maine Republican State Convention have thus far been elected in thirteen towns in Kennebec county, all of whom are favorable to Mr. Dingley's nomination for Governor. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates throughout the State have been returned, all but three of whom are in favor of Mr. Dingley.

BURLINGTON, of Massachusetts, went down to Washington and took "chloral" only last week and took it home to Fall River, where he thinks it will do him good. Mr. Buffington is a member of the next Congress, and will vote in the roll-call just before Burchard on the question (which Burchard proposes) of refunding the whole. Will he vote aye?—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF Senators Chandler and Ferry, of Michigan, are lowest men, as their office jobber at Grand Rapids says they are, to the extent of having refunded their salary grab, why do they not allow Treasurer Spinner to say so? The mere word of the Grand Rapids office-jobber is not enough; and supercilious contempt under suspicion is not a trait of honesty.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A WAG in the Ohio Constitutional Convention has introduced an amendment prohibiting office-holders or legislators from receiving free passes on railroads, free passes from any theatre or other place of amusement, free boardings, from any hotel or restaurant keeper, presents of clothing from any merchant tailor, a free seat in any church, a free pass from any stage company, a free pass or ticket to any social ball or party, and a treat from any person.

HENRY A WISE, once the most untameable fire-eater of them all, is now a mild Conservative, if not an actual political philanthropist. The ex-Governor has separated from the Democratic party in Virginia and joined the ranks of the Republican organization. In a letter he has just published he accuses his late associates of a design to declare a war of races—of white men against black—and announces his intent on of giving a "cordial support to President Grant under certain conditions."

A SHOCKING accident happened at Ashland last Saturday to Miss Alice Potter, daughter of W. H. H. Potter. She was working about the stove, no other person being in that part of the house, when she was seized with a spasm and fell with one arm in a kettle of boiling water and the other upon the stove. No one being present, and she, being unable to extricate herself from the dangerous position, remained in that painful and awful condition for some time. The arm that was in the kettle of water was scalded to such an extent that amputation was the only alternative.

THE clerks and doorkeeper of the House of Representatives purchased the chair of the presiding officer at the recent sale of furniture, which was presented to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, with a letter saying: "We have thought it would be agreeable to you to possess this memento of Congressional service, and are most happy to have the opportunity of presenting it to you as a slight token of our appreciation of the kindness and courtesy which ever marked your official intercourse with us, and to assure you of our very high personal regard."

THE reorganization of the Southern custom houses under the civil service rules is complete, and the saving effect in the expense of running offices is very great, ranging from a few per cent. at New Orleans to 10 per cent. at Mobile, Savannah, and Pensacola. The only large custom house in the country where reorganization has not been made are those at New York, Boston and Baltimore, but orders will soon be issued to have civil service rules applied to these as well as to those in the South and West, and to have the old officers graded.

CONGRESSMAN W. S. HOLMAN, of Indiana, has set himself right, in a published letter, on the back-pay swindle. He voted against the bill throughout, and now he says: "I did not receive, in any shape or form, one cent of the back pay, and never proposed doing so. I instructed the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives to have the money covered into the Treasury, and I was informed by General Spinner, United States Treasurer, by letter, that he had received the money from the Sergeant-at-Arms, and covered the same into the Treasury. General Spinner states in his letter that the amount was $4,460, being the $5,000, less $450, the mileage for the last Congress."

IT IS not true that "a certain class of the members of the Constitutional Convention," as alleged by the Scranton *Republican*, bored the Legislature to increase their salaries; and so far as our observations went during the last session we are convinced no effort was made by a single delegate to repeal the law which fixed the salary at $1,000. That repeal was the voluntary, just act of the Legislature, for the reason that every sensible and just man knew it was not sufficient. There is not a clerk or messenger in the employ of the State who works for $1,000 per annum, and therefore to ask men fit to serve in the Constitutional Convention to give up their private business, and work a year for $1,000, is pushing economy into the limits of absurdity, and demanding what is manifestly unjust. The action of the Convention in fixing the salary at $2,500 is sustained by reason and fair dealing, and was strictly in accordance with law. The charge that delegates bored the Legislature for this power is alike indecent and untruthful, and ought not to be tolerated by journalists who have any respect for their profession and the truth.—*State Journal.*

OHIO ITEMS.

A WHITE woman at Troy, named Huntsinger, recently eloped with a negro, leaving a husband and four children in the lurch.

ZANESVILLE boys bathe in the reservoir which supplies the city with drinking water. The *Courier* objecting to this, shows a disposition to be too fastidious.

THE Youngstown *Register* announces: Mrs. Laura Hamilton, of this city, recovered the sum of $1,000 at the present term of Court in this county, in a suit brought against John Sparrow, of Poland, for selling her husband, Jesse, intoxicating liquors, contrary to law.

IN Stark county, one hundred and forty iron bridges have been erected, costing from one hundred to four thousand dollars each, and several more are under contract. In length, they vary from twelve to seventy-five feet, and the aggregate length is about a mile and a half.

THE Medina *Gazette* says a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. Cecelia Lewis, of Lodi, widow of William Lewis, in which she is charged with having administered poison to her husband with intent to kill, a month or so previous to his death by an accidental shot at the hands of Mrs. Lewis's brother

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¾@117.

THE Universal Peace Union thanks President Grant for his Indian Peace Policy.

HONEST collections have made the Internal Revenue receipts for the last fiscal year aggregate $109,507,148, which comes within a comparatively small fraction of the estimates made at the beginning of the year.

THE Vienna panic, according to the latest mail advices, is easily explained. Railroads and other enterprises have wonderfully developed the resources of Germany during the past few years, but this development fostered speculation; the people over-reached, and the crash came.

CHICAGO'S Jubilee is over, and the Chicagoese are now discussing whether it was not the most exaggerated fraud with which their city's name has ever been associated. People outside, especially those who were betrayed into a visit to the Jubilee, are perfectly satisfied at its humbuggery.

THE Peace Commissioners are not idle, and are none the less enthusiastic than when they first began work. Our townsman, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman of the Board, is now on his way to the Indian country, and will commence the Summer campaign by a council with the Sioux next Monday.

THE Polaris investigation is ended, and as much is known of the matter as when the investigation commenced. To get further and more satisfactory information, therefore, a new expedition is to be sent out, the steamer Juniata having been selected for the purpose, and Commander Braine detailed for the service. People who know Captain Braine feel certain that no expedition will have to start out after him.

AT a meeting of the Pittsburgh Iron Association, yesterday, it was resolved to reduce the card rates fourtenths of a cent per pound all round. Three and eight-tenths is the card for iron now, instead of four and two-tenths. The Nail Manufacturers had a conference on Thursday, at which it was resolved, as the sense of the meeting, that the present card, $4.00‡ per keg, be adhered to; also, that the mills all stop six weeks, from the 1st of July. There will be another meeting next Thursday week, to take definite action in regard to the last named proposition. Unless it can be made unanimous, it is not likely that it will be ratified.

JAPAN has received unqualified praise from other nations for its advancement in the matter of religious freedom; but perhaps the commendation came a little too soon, or was rather strong. It now appears, that the Japanese are engaged in the delicate task of "carrying water on both shoulders" for while they have taken down the bulletin boards with the edicts against Christianity, they have at the same time quietly sent around Commissioners into the dwellings of the people to to say that this is only done as a matter of policy toward foreign nations, and that Buddha still rules as Deity in Japan. This accounts for the contradictory statements we have received from the land, and explains how it is that Christianity has no broader field now than when the edicts were publicly proclaimed.

THE Worcester *Spy* has the following concerning the chief of the "salary-grabbers," who is attempting to force himself into the Massachusetts Gubernatorial chair, notwithstanding the fact that very few want him there: "The notion that everybody in Massachusetts must give his whole attention for five or six months to prevent a man whom the people don't want from electing himself Governor, may be accepted in other parts of the country, but it will not prevail to any great extent here at home. The fact is, that Gen. Butler's prospects are less favorable than they were two years ago. Many of those who were then his supporters are now undecided as to his character, and permanently disaffected by his salary swindle; he will not this year have the temperance organization in his favor, and he has the burden of his previous defeat. We will not assume to predict the future, but we can assure all whom it may concern that Massachusetts is not prostrate at the feet of Gen. Butler."

THE *Iron Age* in a review of the iron market notes the fact that there "seems to be in all the principal iron markets of the world, a tendency towards a healthy and natural reaction from the extreme high prices maintained for the past two years; not in the form of a sudden collapse of the market, but by a gradual and easy decline, resulting from the re-establishment of a more equitable relation between the demand for iron and the supply of it."

The prices it says have been too high, and the reaction must make the average for the next few years lower. Dullness during the summer is anticipated, because of the very large supply of manufactured iron on hand, the general suspension of railroad construction because of the difficulty of negotiating bonds, and the further fact that the trade has not yet recovered from the recent extraordinary stringency in the money market. This dullness, however, it is thought will only be temporary, as manufacturers have seen the folly of combinations to sustain prices, and are now coming down to the only real substantial basis for permanent prosperity,—selling the iron for what it is worth, without seeking to hold it to get a fictitious value. As in this country so in England, France and Belgium—high prices have somewhat checked consumption, but there are encouraging indications that the trade is coming back to a normal condition of prosperity and a healthy expansion by reason of a steady demand kept up by legitimate prices. The present is a time of dullness, but the outlook is full of encouragement.

CITY PURIFICATION.

The press, in nearly every prominent city in the country, is urging upon the attention of the authorities the importance of giving prompt attention to the work of cleansing streets and alleys, as a preventive of disease. It is not a mere formal reference to the subject that is made, nor an effort to fill space, in the absence of more important subjects. In all instances decided interest is manifested, and the language used is positive and urgent. If we may accept the statements made, Summer has rarely been entered upon under more unfavorable sanitary conditions than exist at the present. So far as weather, or the natural condition of the weather is concerned, all the indications are favorable to an ordinarily healthy Summer. But real danger comes from filthy streets and alleys. This is, in part, to be accounted for by the severity of the Winter, just past. So sudden were the changes, and so severe the cold, that it was extremely difficult to remove filth and garbage. The early thaws were not availed of for this purpose, and as a result, the residents of the large cities are compelled to face the problem, whether they will promptly purify the city, or accept the visitation of some form of epidemic disease.

At the present, we have lurking about sporadic, and, it is claimed, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, small pox, and various forms of diarrhœa and dysentery. They come early, as reminders of the dangers of delaying the work of purification. If once any of these diseases become established, much effort and many lives will be required, before they are stamped out. The experience of New Orleans, under the sanitary measures adopted by General Butler, shows how completely, as a rule, cities may control the prevalence of disease. So clearly is this fact established, that the day has gone by when a devastating epidemic is regarded as a Providential visitation; it is, on the contrary, usually charged to culpable carelessness in disregarding sanitary laws.

The city of Pittsburgh is in as unfortunate a plight as any other, as regards her sanitary fitness to meet an epidemic disease. Despite the fact that we have two ever flowing rivers along our borders, and hills and grades that admit of the easy purification of our streets, it is true that mud, mixed with decayed or decaying garbage, is thick in many of our streets—while alleys, courts, yards and cesspools are reeking with corruption. Should atmospheric conditions favor the oncoming of a pestilence, we would be sure of a visit, as invitations are being given from hundreds of filthy spots in and around the city. This is what we protest against. If we cannot have a permanent hospital, or any form of provision to cope with disease, we ought at least to be willing to use every possible precaution to keep it from our doors. The city should have a spring cleaning, as complete and thorough as a tidy housekeeper gives her house; and it is time it was done.

We do not seek to inspire alarm. So far as we can ascertain,—while the several diseases mentioned above have made their appearance, it does not follow that they will become epidemic. In other cities, efforts are being made to prevent them from gaining a foothold. But even if we knew that the public health would not be assailed, the sanitary precautions now generally deemed so important should be taken. Indeed, we of Pittsburgh are warned of one duty by the condition of the public health at the present. There is a prevalence of virile diarrhœa, generally attributed to the condition of the water supplied, that is quite alarming. Doubtless other causes than unhealthy water contribute to the prevalence of the disease; but the fact that it is among us, should inspire to effort. There is, aside from these, another reason. We have very many among our city population who rarely breathe other than the city air. Poverty, family cares, sickness, or other causes, keep them at home; and their homes are in the close stifling alleys, whose breath is miasmatic, and whose odors are laden with death. If every consideration of the public health be left out of account, there is a claim on the score of benevolence and humanity, to cleanly streets, and pure alleys. The helpless poor ought to be thought of and cared for. That they are not, as they should be, is a shame and disgrace to the city.

But all else aside, and we still urge that appropriations are annually made for street cleaning purposes. If these moneys were carefully used, they ought to keep the city in a cleanly condition. If they are not sufficient for this, estimates should be made that will be found sufficient. We are led to think, however, that there is a large measure of improvidence in the manner in which street cleansing is conducted. We often have noticed that in the Winter, when thaws and freezings, storm and sunshine rapidly alternate, a large force of men will be employed in cleaning streets. In the Spring and Summer, either a small force is employed, or the streets are left to the cleansing influence of showers. So far as the public health is concerned, Winter street cleaning is not important. The public convenience and comfort may be subserved, and laborers may be given employment, but beyond this, the benefit does not equal the expense. The days are short, the weather variable, and generally cold, and the frozen condition of the streets all combine to make street cleaning at such times an expensive operation. If the money expended needlessly were husbanded, it would readily pay for the thorough cleansing of the streets, and purification of the city in the Spring, after which a comparatively small outlay would be required to keep them in order during the Summer. But we now urge that it is high time the city was cleansed. The house cleaning time has well-nigh passed.

Populations and Religions of the World

The *Golden Age*, applying the democratic view of the majority to religion, and assuming that the vote of the people is the voice of God, would like to know, under that rule, what religion most nearly represents the *vox Dei*. A very carefully prepared table of the populations and religions of the world shows that the Protestants are but one in 21.5 of the population; Romanists but one in 3.6, and Protestants, Romanists and Greeks—that is, the Greek Church—but one in 5. Jews, Greeks, Protestants and Romanists number altogether but 266,000,000, or 54,000,00 less than the Buddhists alone. There are 95,000,000 Mahommedans, 120,000,000 Brahmanists, and 468,000,000 of other religionists. Protestantism and Romanism would find their number vastly reduced if those who believe in no religion, or who cherish such versions as Universalism, which is interested in his lively manner, and an almost feminine smile.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON has leased a cottage at Long Branch for the season, and will occupy it next week. With the exception of Secretary Fish, General Grant will have his entire political family on the beach at Long Branch.

CHARLES DICKENS was once listening to Prof. Owen's description of a telescope of huge dimensions, built by a clergyman, who had taken to the study of the stars. Owen described the enthusiastic owner as "eager to see more heavenly points than Herschel ever saw." The professor, with a solemn twinkle in his eyes, responded, "Yes, the clergyman is anxious to see further into heaven than his professional studies have enabled him to penetrate."

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THE season for taking down stoves is here A church going man in Bridgeport, believing that the winter was over, took down his stove last week. His wife assisted. As it was necessary to carry it up a flight of stairs, the husband went first, and his wife took the rear hold and followed. The man thought this was an admirable arrangement, for in case the stove slipped and journeyed down stairs, his wife might possibly get her neck broken, and he would be left to get a new mother for his children. But he was disappointed. The noble woman struggled bravely with her end of the stove, and didn't have to bend her back a bit, whilst her considerate husband was been nearly double all the time, and just as the last joint in his spinal column was about to snap, his wife crowded him a little and he put his end down on his best toe, and yelled. Then the woman, excitedly, lifted her end as high as she could, throwing about fourteen more tons on his toe. Then he yelled louder and swore. And before that stove was put away, that church-going man was set back at least ten years in his religion.—*Norristown Herald and Free Press.*

Adventures with a Pot of Paint.

Old Mr. Watson, on Nelson street, has got a nice little bit to pay. He sent a man down town for a pot of paint and a ladder. The man got the paint and then went to a lumberyard after a ladder. Then he tied the paint pot on the end of the ladder and put the ladder on his shoulder. This was a smart arrangement, and the man himself admired it very much. He started for home this way, and he didn't find any trouble in getting along the first block, because people had an impression that a long ladder with a pot of yellow paint dangling on the end of it wasn't exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along on the curbstone, or rubbed up against the buildings. Pretty soon the man saw somebody in a store he knew, and he turned around to speak to him, and drove one end of the ladder into a millinery case and knocked the crown out of an eighteen dollar bonnet. Then he backed off in affright, and knocked down two sewing machine agents with the other end. Then he started to turn around, and the old gentleman, who was desperately endeavoring to pull his wife out of danger, saw the peril, and shouted out "Hi, there!" But it was too late. The pot struck against an awning post, tipped to one side, and the entire contents went over the aged woman's head. This so much for the man that he whirled completely around, smashing in an entire store front, frightening a milkman's team, and knocking over some thirteen persons who were actively dodging about to get out of the way. Then he dropped the ladder and fled into the country, shouting "murder" and "fire" at every jump. A regular ordained painter is now engaged on Mr. Watson's house.—*Danbury News.*

A New Niagara Falls Swindle.

The proprietors of the little village of Niagara Falls have shown an astonishing aptitude in devising the ways and means of swindling all visitors whom the stupendous beauty of the cataract attracts within its reach, and their last trick proves that they are not yet satisfied with their exactions, nor at the end of their resources for multiplying fees. Their last encroachment upon the public is the formation of what is called Prospect Park on the American side. This is simply enclosing all the ground along the river from which anyone can obtain a view of the Falls, and charging fifty cents admission to the enclosure. It is rumored that they have a plan on foot to enclose the Falls from all points of view with a high fence, with openings at intervals, from which different views can be obtained at one dollar a look. To render this plan complete, all the rear windows of the hotel are to be blocked up so as to prevent any free looks.

It is announced that the Minister of Finance of France will prosecute Gustave Courbet for the recovery of the sum expended by the Government in the restoration of the Vendome Column. Courbet was the chief instrument of the Commune in destroying the column.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE French Government has decided to immediately transport Henri Rochfort to New Caledonia.

THE Boston Common Council has appointed a committee to consider the expediency of reorganizing the fire department.

IN Yadjin county, North Carolina, on Saturday last, John Holcomb shot his wife dead and then killed himself. Jealously was the cause.

IT has leaked out that during the recent excursion of the Examining Board of the Treasury Department in the South, a Collector of Customs was found who could neither read nor write.

ALBERT EUGENE PERRY, who escaped from prison in Auburn, N. Y., on the 14th of January last, after killing the keeper, was captured last Thursday night near Oswego and returned to prison.

AN extensive fire occurred on Commerce street, Cincinnati, on Friday, entailing a loss of some forty thousand dollars. The fire originated in a shed containing benzine adjoining the store of Alex. McDonald & Co.

A PASSENGER TRAIN on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track at Bergen Cut last Thursday night. Soon afterwards a Midland Railroad train ran into it. Both trains were considerably damaged. Nobody was killed.

A DISPATCH from Jacksonville, Oregon, says that General Ross, of the Oregon volunteers, denies that the massacre of Modoc prisoners was committed by the Oregon volunteers, and says that they had other and better chances for the murder of the prisoners, if they desired.

THE manufacture of iron rails in the United States in 1872 was to the amount of 941,992 tons, against 775,732 tons in 1871. The production in Pennsylvania in 1872 was 413,523 tons, against 335,604 in 1871. This includes only such rails as were made for freight and passenger railways.

RECENTLY a young man, who was attending a night writing-school, near Danville, Indiana, was smitten by the charms of a lady who was present, and at the close of the school bustled forward to solicit the pleasure of escorting her home. "Yes," said the lady, "if you will carry my boy." He wilted, and the young matron walked home alone.

A DISPATCH from Boyle's Camp, June 11, states that the captive Modocs are to be taken to Fort Klamath, where the Commission will sit to try them. Some of the wounded troops have already been sent. It is generally thought that Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shack Nasty Jim, having volunteered to aid in the capture of Jack, will escape punishment.

SEVERAL weeks ago Gov. Davis telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that he would send Santanta and Big Tree to Fort Sill, to await further action by the Texas authorities. It is held, however, that when these shall be removed to Fort Sill, the State can have no jurisdiction over them. There seems to be no doubt but that the chiefs will soon be restored to their people.

ON Wednesday morning a party broke into the house of John Jennings, the chief of a gang of robbers in Wenzel county, in West Virginia. Mrs. Jennings seized an axe to defend her husband, when the party fired, killing Jennings and fatally wounding Mrs. Jennings. The lynchers left written notices to other members of the gang to leave the county on peril of their lives.

SO rapid is the destruction of lobsters that it is predicted that the present generation of humans is the last that is to enjoy the luxury of this valuable shell-fish. Despite the statements that the supply is inexhaustible, any one who looks into a fish market finds demonstration that the reverse is the fact; that the rapidly diminishing size of those caught points to their speedy extinction, unless the merciless slaughter is arrested.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, in correcting some misstatements as to the size of the Hoosac tunnel, says that it is in no part less than twenty-four feet wide, and nowhere less than twenty feet high in the centre, and that it is, in all parts where it has been completed, amply wide and high for the highest cars, when the double track has been laid. It would be incredible that the work should have gone thus far without the necessary measurements having been made and verified, time and again.

W. H. DAY, a young son of E. O. Day, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, was arrested on Thursday, on a charge of grand larceny for stealing a pair of ladies' bracelets from the house of a friend of the family. The bracelets were found at a pawnbroker's shop, where they had been "spouted" by a prostitute, who says that young Day gave them to her. Day is said to have been in similar trouble before, and is regarded as a kleptomaniac by some of his friends.

ON the examination of samples of green tea, stored in bonded warehouses in London, it was found that this so-called tea contained from forty to forty-three per cent. of iron and nineteen per cent. silica, in the form of fine sand. The above substances had been mixed with and added to the leaves, with a view to increase their weight and bulk. After the leaves were curled, they became thickly covered with Prussian pigment, and when infused in boiling water a turbid solution was produced, offensive to the smell and nauseous to the taste.

THE wicked of Chicago have discovered a new swindle. An old hat which would be costly at four shillings is packed in a box and taken to residence of some gentleman whose name is in the directory, at an hour when the gentleman is not at home. His wife is informed that her husband has purchased a hat, has paid $1 on it, and wishes her to pay the remainder, which she does. When the husband comes home at night there is a row and some profane language. At one house, the lady, having no money, gave an order on a neighboring shop for $4.50. This the sharper raised to $14.50, took it to the shop, and received the money.

PERSONAL.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON leaves Washington on the 21st to attend the Harvard commencement.

WM. GUYSER, an old citizen of Jeffersonville, Ind., and well known at Indianapolis, died on Friday morning.

PROFESSOR PLANTAMOUR, who prophesied that the world was to be burned up a few months ago, is now in Paris. He desires to read a paper before the Academy to prove that we shall all be frozen to death about 2011.

ANOTHER centenarian, who has voted at every Presidential election, from Washington and last for Grant, died at Tamworth, N. H., June 3, in the person of Mr. Stephen Philbrick, aged 102 years, 1 month and 20 days.

DON CARLOS, of Spain, is a tall, slim man, nearly six feet high. He wears a thick beard, and his first appearance makes a very agreeable impression, which is increased by his lively man-

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A NOTABLE will was that left by the late Dudley P. Rogers, of Salem, Massachusetts. First, he bequeathed fifteen thousand dollars to the "Salem Fraternity," the income to be used in providing such innocent amusement s as its officers "may consider best calculated to attract and draw from the streets of Salem the young men and women who have no place to turn to in the evening for amusement but the streets." Then the sum of five thousand dollars was left in trust, its income to be devoted to the support of certain favorite animals of his as long as they live, and at their death to be added to the other fund.

THERE was a grand family reunion at Wethersfield, Connecticut, last Friday, to celebrate the completion of Mrs Abigail Broadbent's one-hundredth year. She has been twice married; was the mother of eight children, four of whom are living. She has thirty grandchildren and sixty great-grandchildren. She has always enjoyed excellent health, though she lost her teeth while quite young, and was compelled to wear spectacles before she was fifty. Many years after, however, she regained her sight, and when eighty years old could read the papers without glasses. About six years ago she fell from a wagon and sustained some injury. Up to that time she was remarkably active, but since then she has been more or less confined to the house. Two years ago she fell and broke her hip, and the physician thought, as she was so very old, it would not be advisable to treat it, and she has lived since that time with a broken hip without experiencing pain.

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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.

John H. Shiry, Solicitor.

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RHODE ISLAND.

SEASON OF 1873.

On the European Plan.

This well known and popular Summer Resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 23rd. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the House has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy and newly furnished. A new restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steamboats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, etc., address

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Proprietor.

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Real Llama Points, Berthas, Sacques and Capes, the choicest styles of the season, in great variety, at our usual

LOW PRICES.

Suits, Suits, Suits,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

The very latest designs in the different and most desirable fabrics. PRICES REDUCED.

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SUMMER SUITS,

Dolmans, Octolans, &c.

REAL BARGAINS

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Bargains, Bargains

IN

Black Llama and English

Thread Lace Goods

AT

Jos. Horne & Co.'s

RETAIL.

Llama Lace Sacques at	$ 8 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	10 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	13 50.
Llama Lace Sacques at	15 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	17 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	18 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	20 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	25 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	28 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	30 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	33 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	35 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	37 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	40 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	45 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	50 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	55 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	58 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	60 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at	65 00.

Llama Lace Points

At greatly reduced prices.

Llama Lace Fichus, Capes, Sashes and Berthas.
Yak Lace Sacques.
Black English Thread Lace Sacques.
Black English Thread Lace Points at much less than real value.
Black English Thread Lace Berthas.
Capes, Sashes, Barbes, Neck and Fichus.
Black Thread Laces, from narrow to Flouncing widths.

HORNE & CO.,

197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE.

PURE MINERAL WATERS.

It is astonishing what a great demand has sprung up for Mineral Waters in this city. As medicinal agents they are being very generally employed. In view of the great demand, Mr. CHAS. HUBLEY, Cor. the well known druggist, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, have made a leading specialty of Mineral Waters and regularly receive fresh from the original Springs, Congress, St. Louis Magnetic, Hathorn, High Rock, Saratoga and Kissingen Spring Waters, in bottles. From the great Frost King Fountain are drawn the Excelsior, Vichy, Kissengen and Blue Lick Waters, together with the Soda Water from Fountain. This is the largest and most extensive establishment of the kind in the State, and will be conducted in the future, as in the past, on the principle of RELIABLE GOODS AT LOW PRICES. They will be called the headquarters of Mineral Waters in the West. The other branches of the business of this Fashionable Drug and Perfumery Depot are as fresh and inviting as ever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

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OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

237 Liberty

AND

244 Penn Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,

AND

CHIMNEY TOPS.

Choice Styles,

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES LOW

HENRY H. COLLINS,

123 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Baker's Chocolate Broma,

Millard Fine Sweet Chocolate.
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Fine Candy a Specialty.

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PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

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Housekeeping Goods

Sheeting, all widths; Pillow Casing, Towels, Toweling, Quilts.
Table and Piano Covers.

LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

MATS, RUGS,

Matting—Straw and Cocoa,
Table Oil Cloth, Damasks,
Window Shades, Shade Fixtures,

CORNICES, SHADES,

CURTAINS AND BRACKETS,

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

LACE SACQUES

And Dolmans,

$6 and up to very finest qualities, at

BOGGS & BUHL'S.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Linen Suits,
White Suits,
Linen Dusters.

JUST RECEIVED.

500 Parasols,

From $1.50 to $10—just opened.

Most Extraordinary Bargains of the Season in

DRESS GOODS.

We offer some nice

New Dress Goods at 25 Cents,

Which sold this season at 50 Cents.

Good Black Hernanis	25c
Choice Black Hernanis	35c
Iron Frame Hernanis	50c

LUPIN'S FINEST QUALITIES

Black Hernanis and Grenadines

From 75c to $1.25.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,

LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 Fifth Avenue.

Will find Newest Styles, Largest Stock and at BOTTOM PRICES at

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.'s

NEW STORE,

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,

BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 Fifth Avenue.

NEW GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in

Parasols, Dress Goods,

In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

MAY, 1873.

SEASON STOCK.

CARPETS,

Choice Styles,

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES LOW

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO,

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.

With a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

"Touch Him Again if You Dare."

my24:o68-s

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

ap4:r85

DRY GOODS.

ALLEGHENY

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose and Summer Underwear, at very low prices. White P. K. Vests, double breasted, $2.00.

LADIES' GOODS

Ladies' and Misses' Summer Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' and Misses' P. K. Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' and Misses' Gingham Sun Bonnets.
Ladies' and Misses' Silk Scarfs, new styles.
Ladies' and Misses' Silk Neck Ties.

CREPE COLLARS

Ruching, Collarettes and Collars,
Ribbons, Laces, Flounces, Spanish Frills,
Stamped Goods, Real Hair Goods, &c., &c.
Full line of White Corsets 37½c. at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES

Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, we would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best-finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 192 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

oct5:TTHS

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Sarah Shallenberger, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated to

ap25:170-s W. M. A. BELL, Executor.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of JAMES F. PARKER, late of the city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly probated to

SARAH PARKER,
Administratrix, or
THOS. J. JACK, Attorney-at-law.
my3:nw6-8 No. 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTATE OF HAMILTON STEWART, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to

W. H. CASADY,
First National Bank.
H. D. STEWART,
53 Diamond avenue, or
C. R. STEWART,
45 Locust street,
Allegheny City, Penn'a.
Executors.

my17:nr284

DISTRICT COURT.—NO. 123 JANUARY TERM, 1871. In Partition.

James Stewart vs. Hannah Pilkes and Robert Logan and Margaret Logan, his wife, William Minnis and Mary Minnis, his wife, William Fulton and Mary Fulton, his wife, and Simon Stewart.

May 17, 1873, rule granted on parties interested to appear in Court on SATURDAY, July 19, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to accept or refuse the premises at the valuation put upon the same by the inquest, and in default thereof show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

To the parties above named: You will please take notice of the above rule.

JOHN H. HARE,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, May 22, 1873. my24:o60-8

IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FOR vacation of a thirteen foot alley in Ninth ward, Allegheny, No. March Session, 1873. Notice is hereby given that a rule has been granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, returnable 14TH OF JUNE, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a thirteen foot alley in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, extending along the south side of Superior street from Cedar alley to a sixteen foot alley on west side B. Crowthers'lot, should not be closed up and vacated.

W. H. MCCLEARY,
Clerk Quarter Sessions Court.

my15:n14 WTH

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 206 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office will show, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in manhood, or other causes which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, love of solitude, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life horrible, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. He is the only Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 2 P. M.

SANHOOD (MANHOOD)!

"Clock for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Inexhaustible cause and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read this. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE 15 cents each. Both for 25 cents.

Address Dr

HOME NEWS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

On Wednesday the Eighth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh commenced in Trinity Church. Last year it was held in St. Paul's Church at Erie, Pa. The opening exercises were both impressive and interesting. The attendance of clergymen and lay delegates was quite large. Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot conducted the services. Rev. R. S. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Uniontown, Pa., delivered an able sermon upon the responsibility of the church ministry. His text was the first verse of the fourth chapter of First Corinthians, "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." Communion service was held at the close of the sermon.

When the devotional exercises were over, Rev. Scarborough nominated Rev. R. J. Coster for Secretary, and Rev. Robert C. Caswell was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Bishop Kerfoot introduced Right Rev. Mr. Talbot, Bishop of Indiana, to the Convention, and on motion of Mr. Burgwin, a welcome was extended to him, and an invitation to a seat at the right hand of the presiding officer.

The following regular committees were appointed by the Bishop:

Committee on Claims of Clergymen to Seats—Revs. White, Vincent and Beltan.

Committee on Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats—Messrs. Church, Houston and Kelso.

Committee on Admission of Parishes—Rev. Henry S. Getz, Mr. Josiah King and Mr. George Barton.

Committee on State of the Church—Revs. Finch, Rafter, Bylleshy and Messrs. Harris, Hill and Hart.

Committee on Canons—Rev. John Scarborough, R. S. Goldee, Esq., and Mr. Hill Burgwin.

Committee on Unfinished Business—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, Mr. G. D. Hart and Mr. J. B. McKennan.

On motion of Rev. Getz, the clergymen in attendance from other dioceses were admitted to seats.

The Bishop called Rev. J. F. Spalding to the chair. On motion of Mr. Burgwin, a committee consisting of Revs. Scarborough, Page, McConnell and Messrs. Burgwin and Church was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of gratitude for the services of the Bishop.

On motion of Mr. John H. Shoenberger, Rev. J. F. Spaulding was elected President.

Below we give a list of the Clergymen and Lay Deputies in attendance:

CLERGYMEN.

Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., L. L. D.	Rev. Henry Purdon, Rev. R. S. Smith.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana.	Rev. J. F. Spaulding.
Rev. Wm. Adderly,	Rev. M. A. Tolman,
Rev. R. N. Avery,	Rev. W. White, D. D.,
Rev. Thos. Crumpton,	Rev. R. J. Coster,
Rev. Wm. Hilton,	Rev. H. H. Loring,
Rev. D. C. James,	Rev. Jos. D. Wilson,
Rev. B. B. Kittikelly, D. D.,	Rev. J. C. McCandless,
Rev. Henry Mackay,	Rev. A. A. Kerfoot,
Rev. D. C. Page, D. D.	Rev. J. Scarborough, D. D.
Rev. C. C. Parker,	Rev. T. S. Bellam,
Rev. R. S. Seymour,	Rev. S. S. Moore,
Rev. W. Preston, D. D.,	Rev. J. T. Protheroe,
Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.	Rev. P. V. Finch,
Rev. John A. Ellis,	Rev. Geo. W. Easter,
Rev. J. K. Mendenhall,	Rev. J. P. Norman, M. D.
Rev. S. S. Chevers,	Rev. Geo. W. Dunbar,
Rev. George Hall,	Rev. T. A. Stevenson,
Rev. R. C. Caswall,	Rev. Wm. R. Mackay,
Rev. Wm. Ballard,	Rev. C. R. Spalding,
Rev. O. S. Taylor,	Rev. Thomas White,
Rev. Edmund Roberts,	Rev. D. W. C. Howard,
Rev. Percival Rockett,	Rev. S. D. Day,
Rev. De Witt C. Bylesby	Rev. H. W. Spalding,
Rev. W. G. W. Lewis,	Rev. Joseph Barbers,
Rev. Boyd Vincent,	Rev. W. J. Miller,
Rev. S. D. McConnell,	Rev. W. J. Miller.
Rev. H. S. Getz,	

LAY DEPUTIES.

Trinity Church, Pittsburgh—J. H. Shoenberger, Josiah King and Hon. Wilson McCandless.

St. Paul's Church, Pittsburgh—Geo. Parry, Wm. Barnes and Dr. L. H. Harris.

Christ Church, Allegheny—W. H. Barnes, P. H. Miller and James Bredin.

St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh—F. A. Bunnell, Mr. Woodward and George H. Thurston.

St. James' Church, Pittsburgh—Wm. Kyle and George McCandless.

Grace Church, Pittsburgh—Wm. Halpin, Edward Bratt, Sr., and John S. McMillin.

St. Mark's Church, Pittsburgh—Jno. Hughes, John Wier and John H. Aiker.

Calvary Church, Pittsburgh—George R. White, T. M. Howe and Jos. H. Hill.

St. John's Church, Pittsburgh—Wm. Yancy, John Chislett and A. L. Pearson.

St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh—Hill Burgwin, E. P. Jones and Chas. Colton.

St. Stephen's Church, Sewickley—D. T. McCabe, W. G. Dabbs and Hiram Kimball.

Emanuel Church, Allegheny—Jas. C. Doane, Philip Wilson and Malcolm Hay.

Good Shepherd—J. W. Paul, George Barker and R. L. France.

St. Paul's Church, Kittanning—E. S. Golden, John W. Rohner and F. G. Schotte.

Christ's Church, New Brighton—Benj. Wilde, G. L. Eberhardt and John B. Hays.

Christ's Church, Meadville—J. E. McFarland, Pearson Church and J. Clifton Marcy.

St. Paul's Church, Erie—B. B. Vincent, Henry Souther and Wm. C. Kelso.

St. John's Church, Erie—William Nicholson, George Burton and Adam Acheson.

Cross and Crown, Erie—Eugene Metz, and Robert Hetherington.

Christ Church, Brownsville—N. B. Bowman, John Johnson and W. E. Bowman.

Trinity Church, New Haven—George A. Torrence, M. C. Bryant and E. V. Goodchild.

St. Peter's Church, Blairsville—Wm. Scott, Henry Woodward and Robert Wilson.

Church Intercessor, Sugar Hill—John Brian and Joseph Barber.

St. John's Church, Franklin—Thomas Algeo, James M. Bredin and D. D. Grant.

Christ Church, Oil City—Joseph W. Weller A. J. Greenfield and W. J. Brudford.

Trinity Church, Warren—J. K. Palmer, T. H. Rockwell and John M. Wood.

Christ Church, Tidioute—David W. Clarke and James H. Pitt.

St. John's Church, West Brownsville—J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., L. M. Bulger and P. M. Sibbett.

St. Michael's Church, Wayne township—Joseph J. Sockdale, Alex. Stewart and Michael Campbell.

St. Peter's Church, Butler—John M. Purviance, Jacob Zeigler and Louis Z Mitchell.

St. Peter's Church, Uniontown — Alfred Howell, John D. Roddy and Alonzo P. Bowie, M.D.

Trinity Church, Washington—G. S Hart, W. B. McKennan and May Grayson.

Christ's Church, Greensburg—Jos. H. Kuhns, A. L. Hagaman and Wm. C. Barnett.

All Saints' Church, Pittsburgh—W. P. Marshall.

The next business in order was the reading of the address of Bishop Kerfoot. It was very interesting and comprehensive, and was listened to with the deepest attention. The address commenced by referring to the long and severe illness from which the Bishop had been suffering since the last day of February until recently, regretting that owing to it he had not been able to attend to his duties as he would like to have done. The decease of Rev. George Slattery, rector of Christ church, Greensburg, who died in September last, was referred to in fitting terms, and an appropriate tribute paid to his memory. To the ministers who had rendered him personal assistance during his illness the Bishop returned his sincere thanks. The important question treated of in the address was the division of the Diocese, which the Bishop foresaw must take place before many more years. He referred to the property that had attended the Diocese since its organization, and particularly to its advancement in the last year, being its seventh. By the time the decade was completed it might be that the interests of the Church would demand the division of the Diocese, and if such proved to be the case, and the ministers were willing, the Bishop would not oppose it. The city mission work was referred to, and the good results attending it. The question of the establishment of a Diocesan school "for our sons" was submitted for the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the members of the Convention. The Bishop deemed it a very important one. The address closed by stating that the Bishop was compelled by the advice of his physician to suspend from any further labor, that it was necessary to a complete recovery of health, and perhaps to life itself.

The election of officers was the next business that came up, when Mr. Day withdrew the name of Mr. G. T. Van Doren as a nominee for Treasurer. On motion of Rev. Dr. Scarborough, the balloting for officers was dispensed with and the nominees elected. Mr. Jackson was nominated for Treasurer, and the following officers were unanimously elected:

Registrar of the Diocese—Rev. R. S. Smith.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund—Malcolm Hay, Esq.

Treasurer of Convention—John B. Jackson.

Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Joseph H. Hill.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Rev. Thos. Crumpton, D. D., Pres.,	Mr. J. H. Schoenberger,
Rev. Jno. Scarbrough, D. D.,	Mr. Hill Burgwin,
Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.,	Mr. Thos. M. Howe.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Malcolm Hay,	Josiah King,
W. H. Byram,	H. J. Lynch.

CLERICAL DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.

Rev. Jno. Scarborough,	Rev. M. A. Johnson,
Rev. J. T. Spaulding,	Rev. H. S. Getz.

LAY DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.

Jno. H. Shoenberger,	Hill Burgwin,
Geo. W. Cass,	B. B. Vincent.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEPUTIES TO GENERAL CONVENTION.

Rev. W. White, D. D.,	E. S. Golden,
Rev. R. S. Smith,	Josiah King,
Rev. G. W. G. Lewis,	Malcolm Hay,
Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.,	W. C. Kelso.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DIOCESE OF PITTSBURGH.

Hill Burgwin,	John H. Shoenberger,
Joseph H. Hill,	F. F. Henderson,
James Bredin,	W. W. Smith,
Alfred Howell,	Reuben Miller.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Rev. P. V. Finch,	John H. Shoenberger,
Rev. De Witt C. Bylesby,	T. M. Howe,
Rev. W. White, D. D.,	W. W. Smith,
Rev. H. S. Getz,	W. C. Kelso,
Rev. Geo. C. Rafter,	E. S. Golden.

TRUSTEES OF GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. R. J. Coster,	John H. Shoenberger,
Rev. M. A. Tolman,	Geo. W. Cass,
Rev. J. F. Spaulding,	Hill Burgwin.
Rev. W. White, D. D.,	
Rev. J. Scarborough,	

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mr. King and a resolution offered by Mr. Hay was adopted referring again to the Finance Committee, the subject of the Bishop's expenses. The following we take from the Finance Committee's report:

On the first day of June, 1872, the Christmas Fund amounted to $1,059 22. During the past year, twenty six Parishes have contributed to it $795.78, and $525.00 has been paid out to its beneficiaries, leaving the Fund on the first of June, 1873, $1,330 00 in the hands of Joseph H. Hill, the Treasurer, bearing interest.

The Episcopal Fund now amounts to the sum of $48,368.97; which amount includes $1,524.43 notes given by subscribers to the Fund in settlement of their subscriptions, and $2,610.00, contributed towards the purchase of the Bishop's house and lot, in order to relieve him to some extent from the payment of rent. It is safely and prudently invested in the manner shown in the Treasurer's report, and is substantially unchanged from last year. The income received during the past year has been $2,561 50.

The total of the schedule of assessments upon the parishes of the sums necessary to be raised by assessment for the year from June 1, 1873, to May 31, 1874, inclusive, is as follows: For Convention and Diocesan expenses, $700; for Bishop's salary, $2,000: total, $2,700.

The report of the Committee on the state of the Bishop's health was, on motion of Dr. Page, ordered to be printed in all the city papers. The following are the resolutions:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to prepare a resolution which should embody the sense of the Convention touching the partial recovery of the Bishop of the Diocese from his recent severe illness, and expressing the hope that he will soon be entirely restored to health and strength, beg leave to report as follows:

This Convention desires to put on record its deep and abiding sense of gratitude to Almighty God for that he has mercifully spared the life of their beloved Bishop and brought him safely through a most trying and anxious sickness.

They rejoice that he is able once more to be present among them though still enfeebled, and they now confidently anticipate his final and complete restoration. They beg leave to assure him of their increasing confidence and love; and, while his ministrations and presence in the Diocese are sadly missed, they beg him not to retard the work of restoration by over anxiety, or a too speedy resumption of official duties.

As in the past months he has been often and solemnly remembered in our prayers, and we will continue our intercessions till our whole desire be granted.

[Signed,] JOHN SCARBOROUGH,
DAVID C. PAGE,
S. D. MCCONNELL,
HILL BURGWIN,
PEARSON CHURCH.

On motion of Mr. Hay it was decided that the next annual Convention would be held in Trinity Church, this city.

SUPERINTENDENT'S CONFERENCE.

State Superintendant Wickersham and a Number of County Superintendents in Session Yesterday.

At the Union Depot Hotel arrived yesterday morning, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Education. Mr. H. H Houck, Deputy and Mr. R. Curry, Assistant Deputy. These gentlemen came here to hold a private consultation with the County Superintendents of Western Pennsylvania in regard to educational subjects and to compare notes. In the afternoon the consultation was called in the Ordinary of the Hotel. The following counties were represented:

Allegheny—A. T. Douthett.	
Armstrong—A. D. Glenn.	
Beaver—J. L. McKnight.	
Butler—R. H. Young.	
Cambria—Thos. J. Chapman.	
Fayette—J. V. Gibbon.	
Greene—T. J. Teal.	
Indiana—Samuel Wolf.	
Lawrence—Thos. Aiken.	
Somerset—D. W. Weil.	
Westmoreland—H. M. Jones.	
Washington—Wm. G. Fee.	

The Superintendant and his deputies were present and several addresses were made. The nature of their deliberations was kept a secret, as the meeting was one of an entirely private nature.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls Through the Pan Handle Trestle Work, a Distance of Thirty Feet, at Temperanceville, and is Killed.

Last evening about eight o'clock a terrible accident occured at Temperanceville, on the Pan Handle road trestle work. At that time a man was walking the track, when a train came along, and he dropped down between the ties, holding on to one of the ties with his hands. As the train was passing he was compelled to let go his hold from exhaustion, and dropped down into the ravine below, injuring him so severely that he died a few minutes after. The party appeared to be rather a young man, but no one in the vicinity seemed to know him. From papers found upon his person it is supposed that his name is Robinson, and that he is an insurance agent whose residence is in Cleveland. Some parties in the vicinity appear to think that this was no accident, but a clear case of suicide.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Four Children Killed by the Explosion of a Can of Blasting Powder.

On Tuesday morning in Steubenville, Ohio, a terrible explosion occurred at the intersection of Fourth and Fifth streets, by which four children lost their lives. It appears that George Edmond, a miner, some time ago bought a fifty pound can of blasting powder, which he placed in his bedroom to use as was needed. Tuesday morning he went to work and Mrs. Edmonds had occasion to go out, she left the children up in that room. It is supposed that they got some matches and in playing around the powder set it on fire, causing a terrible explosion and setting the house on fire. The oldest child, a girl eight years old was instantly killed, but the other three, the youngest a mere baby, lingered for some time in terrible agony. The explosion caused a terrible excitement in town. The parents of the children are frantic with grief.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found Floating in the Monongahela River—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Saltsburg on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the Monongahela river above that point. The body was that of a man apparently about fifty years of age, his hair was gray and the top of his head was somewhat bald. He had been in the water but a short time, and his coat and vest were found lying upon the bank but a short distance from where the body was discovered. All the evidence produced tended to show that it was a case of suicide. The deceased was seen about Saltsburg, but was not known there. He had nothing about his person that would lead to his identity.

J. M. Leigher & Co., 131 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We sell a better instrument for less money than any other house, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and by this method we are so increasing our business that we look for a large arrival that of any other establishment in the city of New York. We sell instruments at such low prices and on such easy terms, that the possession of a Piano or an Organ is within the reach of all.

Pianos sold by others at $400 we sell for $275
Pianos sold by others at $450 we sell for $300
Pianos sold by others at $500 we sell for $350
Pianos sold by others at $800 we sell for $500
Organs " " " 125 " " $75
Organs " " " 150 " " $125
Organs " " " 200 " " $150
Organs " " " 300 " " $200

We sell pianos, organs, stools and covers as cheap as can be bought in New York.

Remember we do not offer these special inducements because our instruments are in any way inferior; but to prove to you that we handle nothing but first class instruments, we agree to ship either piano or organ to any responsible person, who can not call at our rooms, with the privilege of examining and testing it before paying for it, and if not satisfactory, to be returned at our expense. This shows you that we know our instruments to be first-class. We simply rely on the instrument to advertise itself. We will take old instruments in part pay for new ones.

J. M. LEIGHNER & CO.,
131 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Losing Money Through the Mails.

We have made reference heretofore to losses through the mails, and the following letter, received from a subscriber, is pertinent:

DAWSON, PA., June 10, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the GAZETTE I noticed your reference to the loss of letters. On the 2d inst. I sent you a two dollar bill and two fifteen cent pieces for two WEEKLY GAZETTES. The rest of the club came since, but these papers are not in the package. It seems impossible for us up here to get money to Pittsburgh any more through the mails. I have lost five or six lots in this way. The money I sent you I took to the postoffice, had the postmaster count it, and read the names. I then put the money in a buff envelope before the postmaster's eyes, sealed it, and drew a mark across the right upper corner. I wish you would state the case to Postmaster Stewart, and have him investigate. Yours,

JOSEPH HIGH.

This is a case which Col. Stewart might profitably look into.

See in another column, advertisement about owa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:yW.

Dr. Warner

Removed to No. 10 Ninth (late Hand) street, near the old Hand street bridge. d682

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs—Steinway—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are two who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that it is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no literant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, actually force their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that, notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity.

A Fitful Infant.

A correspondent from Rochester, of a statistical turn of mind, sends us word that he saw, a few days ago, an infant that was "sound and hearty," and yet had successfully wrestled through eighty and hundred convulsions during "twelve days and nights." The mother of this infantile prodigy of vitality is Mrs. Margaret Fisher, of Hammondsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and she states that the remedy she used for the child's suffering was "snake-root tea," the resuscitating powers of which helped it through. The child was, says our correspondent, "laid out for dead," but it revived and is worth a hundred dead infants yet. The story is somewhat remarkable but is vouched for by a gentleman thoroughly reliable.

The Johnstown Poisoning Case.

The *Tribune* says: "There have been no new developments touching the alleged poisoning case on Portage street, Conemaugh Borough. The woman, Early, asseverates that she did not administer morphia to him; that he was living at one o'clock on Sunday morning, but that when she went to see him at the o'clock he was dead. Her statements are a little contradictory in some respects, but nothing will likely be done with her until a chemical analysis is made of her deceased husband's stomach, when, if traces of poison are found, she will be placed under arrest."

Death from Heart Disease.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on Lawrence Huss, who had died suddenly the day previous, in Marshall township. The deceased was out in a field herding his cattle, and was chasing a young heifer, when he fell dead. He had been suffering for some time past with heart disease. A verdict in accordance was rendered. He was a native of Germany, a farmer, and aged 73 years.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Another Mine Horror.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.

The Dead Bodies of Ten Miners Recovered.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 10.—This afternoon an explosion occurred in the Henry Clay Colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. It has the capacity for mining eight thousand tons of coal per month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Drumpheiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level, when the explosion immediately followed, caused, it is thought, by fire damp being fired, which communicated with the air from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. The miners in this section of the coal region, being unaccustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire. They remained in the slope until almost overcome with black damp, and then starting to come up, met the body of the after damp, and fell senseless. The strong men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others, who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back, being completely overcome. John Hays, the outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to their rescue. After proceeding about five hundred yards he fell face downward in a pool of water and was drowned. Enoch Mozinski was found drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead.

Up to 10 P. M. ten bodies have been taken out.

THE INDIANS.

Captain Jack, of the Modocs, Interviewed—He tries to Implicate the Klamath Chief—Aid Promised by David Allen—Why the War was Commenced—The First Gun Fired by the Soldiers—Schonchin Acknowledges to Shooting Meacham.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 11.—Boyle's Camp, June 8.—Captain Jack spoke as follows to-day, when interviewed by Gen. Davis. He tries to implicate Allen Davis. The Klamath chief denies being present when Gen. Canby was killed: "I don't know how to open the subject about Allen Davis. I received a message last winter in the Lava Beds by old Schonchin, a sub chief, from Allen Davis, as follows: I don't want you to lower your gun and fight like a squaw, but come right out like a man. At first I thought these message was lie, but came so often I believed. I was about to lay down my arms when I got a message from Allen David by Schonchin, all the time I was thought whites were going to fight him, and he will soon let Jack know what he was going to do. Allen said hold on to your guns; am getting ammunition; will join you in a few days; am selling property to buy powder." Allen said he was going to have a big war. I will join you soon; have lots of people; want to get guns first. Whatever offers the Commissioners may make, don't believe what they say; they are trying to fool you. I was going to give up and surrender when I got this message. I expected to meet the I kill Commissioners Allen David would be with me next day, or very soon, and I had already given up my arms. I ate the food of the Government and did not intend to fight, but during after eating their food. When I got this message it made me act as though I acted for Allen David, and I expected him to join me soon. Lieu. David caused me to leave the reservation. I had faith towards Allen David's math. So many such messages came I believed them; thought he meant it, so I acted. He and I were more good friends, but he urged me to do this thing last winter. I was going wherever he said I would go, and wanted some quiet place, not one of the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs talked the same. They talked us through Allen David's talk. They told me we must not think the Klamaths were women; were not going to lay down their arms. Whites and I had all the trouble, did all the fighting, and it looks as though they tried to get me into the scrape. I want you to know why I commenced this war. I was living on Lost river, Applegate and Brown came and said the Chief was coming to talk, and we must go to a reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day; held no council; I did not expect that, I was asleep. I told them not to shoot when my boys got their guns. The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think they wanted to talk. After the soldiers fired on us my people some boys fired back. I did not. I took my things and ran as fast as possible away."

Old Schonchin, from the reservation, said he had nothing to say himself. He only brought the message from Allen David. As to General Canby's things, he had none. He said, "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed Canby got the things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them."

Jack being questioned, said Bogus Charley and Shack Nasty Jim killed General Canby. Allen David ordered him to kill Canby. So he did it. "Am telling the truth, I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added in conclusion, "I don't lie; bring them in that saw it, I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell all the men who did these things."

Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot. He could not hit anything.

Jack's answers are, of course, a tissue of lies, but many agree that he did implicate Allen David, the Klamath chief, with urging them to make war and kill Canby.

Destructive Rain Storm.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The heaviest rain and thunder storm of the season passed over the city last night. It raged from about six to eight o'clock in the evening and re-commenced after midnight, continuing until morning. An immense body of water fell, and considerable damage was done in various parts of the city. Several houses were struck by lightning, and the fire and police telegraph interrupted. A sewer on Twentieth street caved in a distance of some sixty feet, leaving a hole fifteen feet wide and from ten to fifteen feet deep. Other sewers were choked up and the back-water flooded the streets and cellars to the depth of several feet. Several houses were undermined, and chimneys and trees blown down. The tunnel excavation on Washington avenue and Eighth street suffered greatly, some four or five feet of water having drained into it, and its sides being badly washed.

Death in a Gasometer.

EASTPORT, ME., June 10.—A sad accident occurred this morning at the gas works. Repairs were to be made, and a young man named Hiram Lawrence went down into the gasometer to let off the water. The gas overcame him, and he fell from the ladder into the water. His brother, Edward, went down to get him out, and he, too, was suffocated and fell. Another brother, James, tied a rope around his body, and was lowered down, but had to be drawn up immediately. He was nearly dead when taken out, and now lies in a precarious condition. The others were dead when taken out. Edward leaves a wife and four children. Hiram was recently married.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Monetary matters remain without material change, the requirements of trade being light, and the supply of loanable funds abundant. Our banks receive all first-class paper that offers at 9 per cent. per annum, 10 per cent. being the outside quotation. Local securities are without change, the demand continues rather dull, and holders are not anxious to part with their stocks. Transactions in real estate are the order of the day, the business becomes more active as the season advances. Some heavy sales have been effected within a few days, and the announcements in our advertising columns offer great inducements to purchasers of property, either for building or speculative purposes.

The banks in Chicago take all the good paper offered at 10 @ cent. per annum, and negotiable call loans on Governments and choice Bank stock at 7@8@9 @ cent. Street rates are working easier, and range from 10@12 @ cent. @ annum.

The ease in the Boston money market by sales of four months prime mercantile paper at 7 @ cent., the first time that, to our knowledge, any long date paper has sold so low since the late stringency, though first-class names having a short run have readily passed at the above figure. The range of quotations is about from 6@7 @ cent., the transactions are few and below these extremes being somewhat exceptional.

The earnings of twenty of the leading Western railways in the month of May last were $9,490,912, against $8,788,121 in corresponding month last year, being an increase of $702,811. The gross earnings of the same roads for the five months of the current year were $42,351,466, against $38,619,319 in same time last year, being an increase of $3,728,169. Each of all of the twenty roads but two, the Illinois Central and the Kansas Pacific, show an increase.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1873.

Money was easy at 3@6 per cent., with the bulk of the business closing at 5@6 per cent., and was 6@7@8@9, for sixty days and 10@12@6 for single. Heavy failure is reported on the Cotton Exchange, and the suspension of Hallgarten & Co., the largest dealers in cotton for future delivery in England, but rallied to 16½ @17 at the close. Loans 3@5 per cent. Clearings $77,000,000. Treasury disbursements $190,000. Customs receipts $335,000. Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were nominal. Stocks opened strong and higher on the entire list under favorable advices from London, and the efforts of the Board to cover the large short sales recently put out, occasioned an advance of 1@2 per cent., the greatest rise in the Western Union, Wabash, St. Paul and Ohio. Subsequently the market weakened and prices fell 1 @ 2, and in the afternoon the market was quite dull. Pacific Mail was the weak spot, selling as low as 39½, again 1 @ ¼ in the morning, it being reported that the company's affairs in Panama were in a bad condition. The bulletin in the Bank of England showed an increase of £121,000 in bullion, and the rate of discount was reduced 1½ per cent. The following were the chief fluctuations of the day: Western Union, 84¼@85; Wabash, 50@50½; Lake Shore 91 and 92¼; St. Paul 51¾@52; do. pref. 70½@71; New York Central 103¾@104; Pacific Mail 39½@40; Panama, 290@291; Quicksilver, 44@44½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30@30½; Western Union Tel., 84¼@85; Erie, 51@51½; Illinois Central, 122@122½; Ohio, 92½@93; Hannibal & St. Joe., 30@30½; Terre Haute, 23@24; Terre Haute pref., 50@52; Atlantic and Pacific Tel., 30@30½; Union, 87; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 3¾.

LONDON, June 12.—Consols were closed to-day for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of 62, 88¾; 67, 88¾; 65, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie 12¾; Illinois Central 93¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £121,000 during the week. The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced 1½, now 6.

COMMERCIAL

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

At a meeting of the Iron manufacturers to-day, the card was reduced four-tenths of a cent per pound on the entire list. The card rate for merchant bars is now three and eight-tenths to four and one-tenth cents, and the actual selling prices may be quoted at three and six to three and seven-tenths. There was a conference of the Nail manufacturers on Thursday, and the sense of the meeting was that the present card of $4.50 per keg for common nails would be maintained during the present month, and sixty-five men are employed in it. Conrad Drumpheiser, the inside boss, went into an old working on the water level, when the explosion immediately followed, caused, it is thought, by fire damp being fired, which communicated with the air from the water level into the slope below where the men worked. The miners in this section of the coal region, being unaccustomed to black damp, thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire. They remained in the slope until almost overcome with black damp, and then starting to come up, met the body of the after damp, and fell senseless. The strong men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others, who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back, being completely overcome. John Hays, the outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to their rescue. After proceeding about five hundred yards he fell face downward in a pool of water and was drowned. Enoch Mozinski was found drowned by his side. Eight men were brought out dead.

Up to 10 P. M. ten bodies have been taken out.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, June, 12, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market continues fairly active, and prices are firm though without quotable change, as compared with the date of our last report. Sellers still hold for extreme rates, and have the market under control, and as nearly all the cattle have been selling on arrival, there has been no accumulation. Receipts, though not quite as heavy in the week has been fully sustained. Prime 1,300@1,450 lbs. first and smooth, quotable at 6@6½; prime 1,200@1,300 lbs. second and good, 5½@5¾; fair to good 1,100@1,200 lbs., 5@5¼; common and rough, 4½@4¾; fat cows and heifers, 3½@4½; bulls, 3@4½.

HOGS.

Trade continues slow and unsatisfactory to sellers, but, taking everything into consideration, is by all that can reasonably be expected. Our Buffalo dispatch of the 11th says that the eastern buyers refused to pay above 4¾ for lots, while the same grade here is fairly quotable at 5@5¼. Selection to fair mixed may be fairly quoted at 4.65@4.75. The bulk of the offerings this week have been common in point of quality, consisting of coarse, rough hogs, ill suited for shipping, hence, the best grades have sold more readily than they would have otherwise.

SHEEP.

Market to-day was unsatisfactory to sellers, and as the supply was considerably in excess of the demand, prices were weak and drooping—it looks as if quotations will have to go out for some in first hands, as the most of the buyers have bought all they want this week, and there are several to be received unsold. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra 5½@100 lbs., 5.50@5.60; prime 5@5.50, 5.30@5.40, 7.5@8, 4.85@5; lambs, of which the offerings are very limited, 4.50@6 lbs., 7.25@8 c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

The Crude market was reported weaker today, although the offerings were light, and prices, as compared with Wednesday, were without quotable change; $2.25@2.27½ per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 6¾c delivered here—there was a sale late in the day of 2,000 bbls at $2.26½. Refined is also reported very quiet but unchanged; fairly quotable at 15¾@16 on cars here, and 19¾@19¾ delivered in Philadelphia.—sale of 1,000 bbls reported at 16. Exporters are taking hold steadily, but refiners generally do not seem disposed to force the market, hence, prices are sustained.

The supply of Oil Barrels is very much reduced, and prices in consequence are firm though unchanged, $2.25 for city make, 10 lb. hoops, and $2.15 for countries.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—There is no material change to be noted in the way of demand, though the transactions have been on a somewhat smaller scale, owing, apparently, to the decreasing stock of fleeces, which, of course, leaves but a scanty receipts of new. The manufacturers are very bare of supplies, and are only purchasing from hand to mouth. The local bona of Jersey fleece sold at 40c. and throughout the West the current rates are 38@45c. Sales of 250,000 lbs., within the range of the following prices: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Full blood fleece, 50@52c; three quarter blood fleece, 50@52c; half blood fleece, 48@50c; common and quarter blood fleece, 43@45c; common fleece, 38@40 cents; tub-washed, 50@55 cents; unwashed, 38@43c. New York and Michigan—Superfine fleece, 50@52c; full blood fleece, 48@50c; three quarter blood fleece, 47@49c; half blood fleece, 45@48c; common and quarter blood, 40@43; common fleece, 36@40 —Press.

NEW YORK, June 10, 11.—We have no material change to note in the situation; the market continues steady under a moderate demand, and prices are considered quite firm. Owing to the advices from California, stating that new wool was selling readily at from 20 to 25 cents, prices here may be called a trifle higher. Some dealers asking as high as 42 cents for prime lots, while sales have been reported at Boston at three cents in advance on that figure. There have been several small lots of new Ohio Fleece received, but other kinds are still behind-hand. Advices from Dublin, dated May 29, say: "Our market presented an unusually animated appearance to-day, in consequence of the large number of English staplers who were in attendance. The supply of wool was tolerably large; buyers showed more disposition to operate, and we quote an advance fartling 1c on ballgeony on last week's prices. Scarcely one of the large clips have been put upon the market yet, and many of them are still unborn." The sales here comprise: 25,000 lb. Montevideo at 38½ cents; 6,000 lb. Oregon, 37½; 3,000 lb. X and super Pulled, 37@44; 22,000 lb. Colorado, 21@25c; 12,000 lb. Fall California, 37; 2,000 lb. new clip X Ohio Fleeces, 50; 10,000 lb. old do. and State, 42@44; 3,000 lb. heavy do., 45; 3,000 lb. sub-washed, 52½; 30 bales East India, 35 do. Cape.

The Washington, Pa., Reporter, says:—Now that

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, or have to wish to increase their income from and those who are investing in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the also ve Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 13, 1873.

The money market remains without material change. The supply of funds is amply sufficient for all offerings, which are comparatively light. We continue to quote rates of discount at 6@10 ₱ cent. for first-class paper. The outlook for our iron manufacturers is rather dull, as the probability is that all the mills will be idle for at least six weeks in July and August, a proposition to that effect having been considered at a meeting of the Iron Association yesterday. Business in local securities is quiet. Real estate continues brisk, and if we may judge from the amount of property on the market, a great deal will have changed hands before the season is over.

The Boston Globe says: "As further reflecting the extreme ease prevalent in the money mart, it we note that one of our most prominent banking houses, to-day, refused to accept funds on deposit at over 3 ₱ cent. interest, and we hear of call loans being offered on government at as low as 4 ₱ cent. The best commercial prime collateral the rate on demand is from 5@6 ₱ cent., though the latter is still the nominal figure. Increased sales of gilt-edged mercantile paper at 6 ₱ cent. are reported, and the range on first-class is now from 6@7, while in some instances still more from 7@8. Southern rates are somewhat higher. The statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House Monday morning, June 9th, is less favorable than its predecessors, and indicates a considerable falling in the net reserve. Every item shows a decrease with the exception of loans, which have increased $258,900, bringing the totals up to $115,21[illegible],500. The falling of in deposits and to $110,38[illegible],500, while the loss legal tender amounts to $1,05[illegible],500, while the loss in specie and country bank balances is also quite marked.

The money market in Philadelphia continues to rule easy, though the renewed season in Lancaster ably exerted by the resumption of Reading railroad and the forced certificates of Reading railroad stock. So far the extent of the operations have been traced to seven hundred shares, and it is not likely that any more of the "queer" will turn up. The effect has been to make lenders cautious in scrutinizing their collaterals, and so far may be productive of good results. Stocks fairly active and prices rather soft; sales of new city 6s at 103@[illegible]; State 6s, second series, at 105@; Reading railroad sold at 58@58⅝; Pennsylvania at 55 @55½; Lehigh Valley 61⅝; Huntingdon and Broadtop at 18⅜; Philadelphia and Erie at 25.

Rates for money in Cincinnati are steady at 8@9 per cent. in bank. In the open market negotiations were effected without difficulty at 8@10 per cent., and the prevailing figure was 9. The banks look for a better demand for money during the remainder of this month, as the semi-annual payment of taxes occurs in a short time.

A good, steady demand exists for loans and favors in Chicago, and the offerings of grain and merchandise paper are large, but, as the supply of capital seeking investment continues in excess of the wants of parties in the strictest sense of the word, entitled to accommodations, the rate of interest was easy at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Call loans are made at from 7@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Street rates were steady at 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Trade of the city is good, there being a decided improvement in wholesale and retail departments.

In St Louis the supply of loanable funds keeps well up with liberal receipts of currency from the country and fair deposits. Rates ruled steady and unchanged at 8 and 10 per cent. per annum.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1873.

Money was easy at 2@3, the bulk of the business at 4, the closing rate. The exports for the week were about $6,500,000. Specie is unchanged. Gold was steady at 116⅝@117, closing at 117@117⅛. The market was somewhat excited by the return of Jay Gould, but no permanent reaction was made. Loans were fair to 5 per cent. Clearings $81,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $311,000. Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were very quiet. The tone of the stock market was unmistakably bullish, and the anxiety of the bears in Western Union and New York Central to cover has given those stocks special sensitivity, but the rest of the list has participated with the upward movement, but with less excitement. The loan market for to-day showed much less demand than for several weeks. Western Union opened at 84¾, sold down to 83¾, and steadily up to 85¾ under covering by the bearish interest, who are known to have a large put for the stock. New York Central has taken largely to-day, and trading was active, and rose from 89¾ up to 92¾. Wabash rose from 60¾ to 63, with an advancing demand from the shorts, who recently sold. The outside public having largely invested, the outside public has an important influence on their holdings. It is stated on the street that the Vanderbilt interest are being fed, there-fore, with a view to the formation of a trunk line from New York to the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and eventually to San Francisco. If the Railroad, said Horace F. Clark, now President of the Union Pacific and Lake Shore Railroads, will be made President of the Northwestern, which will give the Vanderbilt family control of a trunk line across the continent. The other fluctuations, otherwise than above, were in Pacific Mail, 30¾@30¾; Erie, 25¾@25¾; Lake Shore, 92¾@93; St. Paul, 56¾@56¾; C. C. & I. C., 2[illegible]@[illegible]; Union Pacific, 87¾@88¾; Panama, 131@131½. The market closed strong at an advance of ¾@¾ per cent. for the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 112⅝@113; 5-20s of '62, 114⅜; do '64, 114½; do '65, 114½; do new, 113½; 10-40s, 108⅜; 6s, 104; currency 6s, 119½; new 5s, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 99; Tennessee old 78⅜; do new, 79; Virginia new, 50; do old, 42; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 15½.

STOCKS.—Canton, 36¾; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 39; Adams Express, 69; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 70; American Express, 58; Merchants Union Ex., 64½; U. S. Express, 70½; Pacific Mail, 30¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 25⅝; do preferred, 71; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 95; Pitts urgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97; North Western, 79; do preferred, 94; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, 56¾; do preferred, 73; Toledo, 93; Wabash, 67¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 119; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 36½; Illinois Central, 112; Lake Shore, 92¾; Union Pacific, 88; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 86; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96; Hartford & Erie, 3¾; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

LONDON, June 13—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93¾. American s-curities: 5-20s of '67, 92¾; do '67, ex. interest 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway shares, 26¾; Illinois Central, 108¾. Bills on three months' bills were 7-16 below bank. Weather wet, but favorable to crops.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 69f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 13, 1873.

APPLES—The market for green Apples continues quiet, and prices are without quotable change, ranging from $3 to $4 per brl. for fair to choice.

BUTTER—The market is rather more active, and the most of the receipts are coming to hand in better order. In consequence of the cool weather, there is no improvement in prices, which range from 15 to 18 for good to choice.

BEANS—Quotable in a jobbing way, at $2.75@3.25 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still quoted at 3@4 cents for red; 6@5 for green, and 7@8 for hurl, according to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@40c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; 16 by the car load, and 18@20 more for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quoted in a jobbing way at $3 for 3 lb. Peaches; $2.90@3 for Winslow's Corn, and $2.40@2.50 for Tomatoes.

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, and choice Factory may be quoted at 12c to the trade and 13 in job lots. Dairy don't seem to be wanted at any price.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues dull, but prices are without quotable change: Shoulders, 5@5½c; Clear Sides, 7@8c; Hams, 9@10. Country Lard, 8@8½.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry for Peaches, but no improvement in prices. Prime halves, 6, mixed, 4@5. Apples 3@4c, and very dull. Blackberries, 8@10.

DRIED VEGETABLES—Sublime meagre and stocks are light, but the advance in prices, has, as might be expected, curtailed the demand; 22 is still regarded as the ruling quotation for well-known brands.

FLOUR—The receipts continue liberal, especially of jobbing lots, and while the market is at an average demand, stocks have commenced to accumulate, and the market if anything is weaker, although prices are without change. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.50@8, and red winter, western, at $8.50@9, according to quality.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of Grain continues dull, and with increased receipts and a very meagre demand, stocks have consequently begun to accumulate, and prices in consequence are weak with a drooping tendency. The Oat market continues dull and weak, and we quote our nominations to 44@46, although some holders are still asking 47@48 for prime white, but there are others who are willing to sell at our quotations. Wheat is also dull but nominally unchanged, ranging all the way from $1.60@1.70 for red winter, according to quality. There was a sale of No. 2 Cleveland at $1.68, and two more cars of same kind offered at same figure. There is some little inquiry for Shelled Corn, but the supply in this market is almost exhausted; however, there is not much inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged at 50@52 for ear, and 58 free in elevator. Ear Corn is also in light supply, and is quotable at 52@55 in bulk. Rye is dull and lower, we have reports of sales at 80@85, and there seems to be more on the market than is wanted.

GROCERIES—Trade, although not active, is fair, about as brisk as it usually is at this particular time; there are a good many orders coming in from the interior, and notwithstanding they are comparatively small, there is, nevertheless, a fair volume of business in the aggregate. Refined Sugars have reported a shade firmer in the east within the past few days, but there has been no change made in prices here as yet. Coffees are reported easier and dull, but without quotable change in prices. Molasses and Syrups continue dull.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 2[illegible] Good to Prime, 22@23c. fair 21@21½c. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 28@30c. Roasted Rio, in packages, 24c; in bulk, 27c. Roasted Java, 33c.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c. Stearine do., 14 Star do., 21c.

SUGAR—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10c; C, Yellow, 10¼; Circle C, 9½; Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65; other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72c.

HAY—There were some 40 loads on sale in Allegheny this morning, and prices were prompt and ranging from $23@22 per ton, as to quality and condition. Baled continues very dull and prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to $18@21.

POTATOES—The market is better supplied, both with old and new, and prices are easier. Prime Peach Blows may be quoted at 75@80c per bushel by the carload, and 90@95 in jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams per lb 14@c, canvassed do., 15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½c; canvassed do. 10c; plain do, 8½c; Rib Sides, 9¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10½c; Sugar Breakfast Bacon, 12½c, canvassed, do. 13c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 13½c; canvassed do. 14c; Pickled Pork, $17.50 per bbl; Mess Pork, $17.50 per dozen; Prime Leaf Lard: in tres. 10c; refined in trus. 10¼c; Prime Leaf, half bbls., 11c; in do. 11½c; packed in 1[illegible] caddies, 12¼c; do in 5 lb. 12½c; do. in 3 lb. pails 13¼c; do. in 5 lb. palls, 13½c; do. in 6 lb. pails, 13¾c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and sell readily on arrival at $2.18.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 95@96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 13, 1873.

At a meeting of the iron manufacturers to-day, the card was advanced four-tenths of a cent per pound on the entire list. The card rate for merchant bars is now three and eight-tenths instead of four and two-tenths, and the actual selling prices may be quoted at three and six to three and seven-tenths. There was a conference of the Nail manufacturers on Thursday, and the sense of the meeting was that the present card should be adhered to. Trade in both iron and nails continues dull, and no improvement is expected within the next thirty, perhaps sixty days.

TERMS—Notes or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash. Orders filled at mill, or delivered at Pittsburgh. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 6 10c	¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ½	4 1-10c
1½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 6-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ½	4 1-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	4 (00)	1 and 1¼ by ⅝ to ¾	4 1-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 2-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ½ to ¾	4 2-10c

ROUND AND SQUARES.

1 to 1½ inch	3 6 10c	⅝ to 7-16 inch	4 5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	4 1-10c	½ inch	6 0c
3 to 3¾ inch	4 6-10c	⅝ inch	5 4 10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4 6-10c	¾ inch	5 4 10c
⅜ to ½ inch	4 2-10c	7-16 inch	6 0c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 2-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes | 4 6-10c | Iron Rod | 6-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

4½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 1-10c	⅜ to 1⅝ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	4 6-10c
1¼ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	5 0c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to ¼ No.	4 6-10c	1 to 1⅝ by 3-16 to No.	5 4-10c
1¼ to 2⅜ by 3-16 to ¼ No.	5 0c	⅜ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No.	6 0c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 1-10c	1 inch	3 3-10c
2½ to 4¾ inch	3 2-10c	1¼ inch	3 3-10c
2½ to 4¾ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	3 6-10c
1⅝ to 1¾ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	3 6-10c
1⅝ to 1¾ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	3 6-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c	½ inch	4 8-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 4-10c	¾ inch	4 8-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 7-10c	½ inch	4 9-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 7-10c	¾ inch	4 9-10c
1 to 1¼ inch	4 9-10c	Wagon box iron, ¼ and ⅜ inch	5 4-10c
Fitted & Shar Lightning Rod	5 8 10c		

TANK IRON.

Boiled.	Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch	Heads, flanging	5 5-10c
Tank	4 7-10c	Heads, not flanging	4 7-10c
Boiler plate	4 7-10c		
Heads, not flanging	4 7-10c		

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 8-10c	7 5-10c	8 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 0c	7 5-10c	9 0c
No. 21 to 24	6 2-10c	7 7 10c	9 2-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
N. 27	6 9c	8 1 10c	9 9c

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 8-10c
1¼ by ¾, 1-2, 5-8 and ¾ inch	4 3-10c
1¼ by ⅞ and 1 inch	4 2-10c
1½ by ¾ inch	4 5-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 75
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 00
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 25
4d and 5d nails	5 50
3d nails	6 25
2d nails	7 50

FINE BLUED.	
2d	$7 75
3d	7 50
CASING.	
10d to 30	5 75
8d to 9d	5 75
6d and 7d	6 00
FINISHING.	
10d to 30d	6 00
8d	6 25
6d	6 50
4d	6 75
3d	7 00

CLINCH.	
Clinch nails	$6 50
CUT SPIKES.	
3 to 6 inch	5 00
BARREL.	
½ inch	7 75
⅝ inch	7 25
¾ inch	6 50
⅞ inch	6 25
1 inch	6 00
1¼ inch	5 50

1¼c per keg off 5 to 50 kegs and over.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 13, 1873.

Trade in pig iron continues very dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and there is no necessity of as early improvement. The mills generally will not be very busily running until next month to [illegible] that they will nearly all shut down about the 1st of July, to undertake stock and make repairs. The demand before continues flat, as there is little or no demand for a while, as compared with last week. There has been no material decline, the tendency is downward, and, in the present condition of affairs, material concessions would have to be made to force sales; fully one third of the furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys are reported as having gone out of blast, in consequence of the fact that there is no margin at present rates, and unless there is a very decided change for the better soon, of which the indications, as already stated, are not very favorable, there will doubtless be a general "blowing out." Quotations may be fairly given as follows: No. 1 Foundry, $40@44; No. 2 do., $36@42; Gray Forge red dry, $36@44; No. 1 do., $38@42; cold short, $34 @38; do. neutral, $36@38; Charcoal irons, cold blast, $60@65; do. warm blast, $46@50. Blooms also very dull, and in the absence of sales may be quoted at $150@155 per ton, according to quality.

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons No. 2 Foundry	$40 00 4 mos
10 tons Gray Forge	38 00 4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry	41 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38 00 6 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38 00 4 mos
200 tons No. 3 Iron	private
10 tons No. 3 Foundry	37 00 4 mos
10 tons Gray Forge	35 00 4 mos
200 tons Forge	35 00 4 mos
300 tons Mottled Neutral	40 00 5 mos
30 tons No. 2 Neutral	36 00 4 mos
10 tons No. 3 Neutral	private
300 tons No. 3 Gray Forge	37 00 4 mos
10 tons Neutral	50 00 4 mos
30 tons Chickies' Foundry	37 00 4 mos
50 tons Forge Red Short	35 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons Gray Forge	38 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38 00 4 mos
30 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00 4 mos

BLOOMS.

10 tons Juniata	110 00 cash
100 tons Charcoal	100 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

5 tons No. 1	58 00 cash
5 tons No. 2	52 00 cash

RIVER NEWS.

The stage of water was about 4 feet 8 inches. Cloudy and cool, with indications at times favorable for rain.

No arrivals or departures since the date of our last report, and business at the landing is about suspended.

The Juniata was to have left Cincinnati yesterday for this port, and the Exchange will load for this port as soon as she comes off the dock, probably to-day.

The new steamer Josephine will, it is expected, take her departure for Fort Benton to-morrow.

The Nail City and J. H. Bigley with tows of iron ore, started up from Cincinnati yesterday. Quite a number of towboats laid up at different points between here and Cincinnati, will doubtless be enabled by the present rise to reach here within the next few days.

The hull of Capt. Thomas McGowan's new tow boat has arrived here from the boat yard.

The Mollie Ebert is en route from St. Louis with a cargo consisting mainly of iron ore and pig metal; we are in hopes that she will be able to get through without any difficulty.

—The St. Louis Republican, of Wednesday, says: The River left yesterday with her tow of three barges of ore, which she leaves at Cairo, and brings up a barge of railroad iron, then returns light and proceeds with her tow up the Ohio. At the ore pile are the steamers J. Means, Alex Swift, and 15 barges waiting tows of ore, and the towboats Iron Mountain and Warner laid up. The ore pile are kept loaded and waiting to be towed to their destination; several of them belong to the Salt Company.

—Benjamin H. Crawford, of Pittsburgh, and Isaac V. Holmes, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, are to experiment, on behalf of the Government, on steam boilers in presence of Inspector General Smith. The trials are to be made at Cincinnati. Another test is to be made for the east at Sandy Hook, near New York.

—The Victory, after safely delivering her tow of 50,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal at Galena and Dubuque, has laid up at La Crosse to repair her damages by the late storm, which will amount to $1,000, and consists of a new pilot-house, new skylight, and new chimneys, besides other little necessary repairs.

—The negro laborers at Memphis wanted 15 cents an hour instead of 1.[illegible] last week. The new towboat building at Ironton for the Keokuk Northern Line will have 22-inch cylinders, 6 feet stroke.

—Freight rates to St. Louis took a step upward at New Orleans Saturday. Twenty cents per 100 pounds was asked and paid.

—Upper Cumberland River people are going to build a $20,000 steamer, and have already subscribed $17,000 toward the enterprise.

The difference between extreme low water and extreme high water at Cairo is 53 feet.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this Line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin rooms are all on upper deck, thereby securing good light and ventilation.

Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry: Saturday steamers, cabins, $75 and $65 gold; cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $125 gold. Wednesday steamers, cabins, $70 and $60 gold; cabin return tickets securing best accommodations, $120 gold. Steerage, currency, $30.

Certificates of passage from any seaport or railway station to friends in Britain, Ireland or the Continent at rates as low as any other first class line.

For passage apply to the agents, HENDERSON & BRO., 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOS. McCANCE & RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, WM. RINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, and J. McCOMMICK, Fifth ave., T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street. my12:nd

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge. oct2:82

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement,

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FISH, FISH, FISH,

POTOMAC SHAD.

POTOMAC HERRING.

CAROLINA HERRING.

LAKE HERRING,

In Barrels, Half Barrels and Quarter Barrels, at

Watt, Lang & Co.'s,

172 and 174 Wood street.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McD WELL

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. my7:nd

D. M'MILLAN & CO.,

GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

NO. 370 PENN AVENUE,

AND NO. 359 LIBERTY STREET,

Exclusive Agents for Lowell Mills and Mahoning Valley Family Flour. my7:2m2

A. SARRICKS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of country produce.

No. 360 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to consignments.

Flour, Grain and Feed House

OF

R. KNOX & SON,

50 WEST DIAMOND,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PRODUCE HOUSE

OF

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce. Best brands of Flour and Grain always on hand. Storage, at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO.'S, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Stewart,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale and Retail dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

NO. 19 WATER STREET, Old Warehouse, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh8:1yr

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.

No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Particular attention given to consignments.

N. B. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Country Produce, Allegheny City, Pa. Warehouse, No. 209 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods. mh8:6m

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c. 349 Liberty Street, Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

And dealer in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

OILS, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. 23:1yr

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh

Offices in the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products

37 Fifth avenue, Second Floor.

Philadelphia address

Waring, King & Co.,

109 WALNUT STREET

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain and Galvanized Wrought

IRON PIPE,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

No. 240 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or PAID FOR. As I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would mention especially the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Dispensary of Medical Institute, No. 172 Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhœa, Gleet and all Urinary diseases are treated in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, and impotency, or sexual debility, the result of self-abuse or excesses in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: Nervousness, dizziness, confusion of ideas, weakness of the back and kidneys, seminal emissions, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, consumption, despondency, complete loss of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for the duties or pleasures of married life, are treated successfully and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied and the treatment explained in pamphlet relating to private diseases sent to any one desiring it for two stamps. All communications confidential.

The Medical Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases a study of many years, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; consultation and advice will have given you up by other physicians.

Medicines sent by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
jy14:nd-wkly

☞ THE SUPREME COURT OF THE United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice.

It is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, and that no design will be reproduced in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling. STERLING

Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R.I., and No. 1 Bond St., New York,
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate. apll-s

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future will be found only at their main office,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published, a PRACTICAL TREATISE ON IMPEDIMENTS IN MARRIAGE AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, by the above physicians, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the cause of the present unhappy condition of married life, with the best means of remedy. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps or currency, address

DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive prompt attention. Address DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

☞ PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from whatever cause originating. Early indiscretion, the destructive habit of self-abuse, nervousness, seminal weakness, impotency, and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs, a speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in every case undertaken. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Hours: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Consultation free. Medicines sent by express, secure from observation. Those living at a distance can be cured at home. Address DOCTOR W. 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars free. Address in confidence, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. This Institution has a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. mh8:1yr-d&s

☞ MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! Ignorance in youth,

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

Spain's Troubles Increasing.

REVOLT AMONG THE TROOPS.

Figueras Tired of the Presidency.

A FEDERAL REPUBLIC TO BE PROCLAIMED.

The Probable New Ministry.

THIERS' SPEECH BEFORE HIS RESIGNATION.

Foreign Priests Expelled from Mexico.

A MEXICAN JOURNAL INDIGNANT OVER McKENZIE'S RAID.

a party government, but one which, inflexible in the presence of disorder when the struggle was ended, shows itself calm, impartial and conciliatory. If we (his administration) had been a party Government, public peace could not long have remained undisturbed. Party government would be disastrous for the country. Our policy had a double task to fulfill, to make peace and release the territory. That peace made with the victor which preserved the eastern frontier (Belfort) was but a nominal peace. The substantial peace is the liberation of the territory. We have paid four milliards, and astonished Europe by our efforts, and the payment of the last milliard will be commenced within a week.

To the charge that his Government had no alliance, Thiers replied: In the present condition of the world, after the insensate policy which has broken up the European balance of power, there are no longer any allies for any one. Alliance consists in the esteem which each inspires, and France has resumed the position which is her due. By her vitality, by her steady and consistent course, we are seeking out friends from whom we have concealment, because we do not wish that France should sink from her proper rank. The best alliance consists in the esteem which we inspire in Europe. That which divides the Chamber is the question of a Republic or Monarchy. But the friends of the latter speak of themselves as Conservatives, and do so because they know there is but one throne, which will not suffice for three aspirants.

Prince Jerome Napoleon.

PARIS, June 9.—Prince Jerome Napoleon called upon President MacMahon yesterday, and left his card. As the President returned a message, acknowledging the courtesy with his compliments.

Paying the War Indemnity.

PARIS, June 9.—The payment of the first instalment of the remaining milliard francs of the war indemnity due to Germany on the 5th inst., was completed on Saturday last.

Municipal Election in Lyons.

At the municipal election in Lyons, yesterday, held under the act recently passed by the Assembly, thirty-five out of thirty-six Radical nominees were chosen.

MEXICO.

Arrival of the American Minister.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—Foster, the new American Minister, arrived on the 27th ult.

Priests Expelled.

The foreign priests who have recently been in custody have been expelled from the country, the Government styling them "pernicious foreigners." The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but President Tejado refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these priests is considered a clear indication of the unwillingness of the President to protect the Church party, although he had hitherto been considered as having a leaning in favor of the priests. The journals are warmly discussing the matter of the expulsion. Three sick foreign priests were allowed to remain temporarily upon giving bail to leave the country immediately upon their recovery. These found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

McKenzie's Raid — What a Government Journal Thinks of It.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Matamoras *Ver Publico*, a Government organ, in an editorial headed "Invasion," severely criticises General McKenzie's recent raid of Mexican territory in pursuit of Kickapoo Indians, denouncing the act as an aggression committed upon a nation that is too weak to resist, and intended to serve as a pretext to seize additional territory. The Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation for the violation of her sovereignty, and concludes by saying that if is not complied with, it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846.

It is supposed this article reflects the sentiments of the Government received from the City of Mexico by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feelings of the people of the frontier Mexican States.

An Insurgent Chieftain Routed.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—A Matamoras dispatch of June 5th say General Ceballes, commanding in the State of Jalesco, announces a complete victory over the insurgent chieftain Lozada, the latter having, after a long retreat, where he has heretofore defied the national authority, routed and dispersed his followers, capturing a large amount of cannon and a large amount of ammunition, and destroying his mountain fortifications. The city of Tepic is occupied by the Government forces. Ceballes claims to have pacified the State of Jalesco, and established the authority of the general Government in that section.

ITALY.

Funeral of Signor Ratazzi.

ROME, June 9.—The funeral of Signor Ratazzi took place yesterday, and was attended by a great crowd of people. Many persons, to show their respect for the deceased statesman, displayed black flags from their residences.

NEW YORK.

Fatal Shooting Affray—Alleged Swindler Arrested—A Pair of Handcuffs Returned by an Escaped Highwayman—The Goodrich Inquest to be Resumed—A Sma l Swindle Detected.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1873.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

Peter Kenny and an unknown man quarreled on a Third avenue car this morning. The latter suggested that they retire from the car and settle their difficulty on the street. Kenny consented, but had no sooner alighted than the unknown man shot him fatally, and then escaped. Joe Coburn, the prize fighter, is held as a witness.

A Small Swindle.

A small swindle was detected in Wall street, to-day, a recently escaped convict named White being arrested for an attempt to pass on the St. Nicholas Bank a forged check on Albury Leavy & Son for $250. On the check previously given Leavy what proved to be a forged check for $100 on the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati.

Alleged Swindler Arrested.

Joseph H. Husband, a merchant of St. Louis, was arrested this morning on a bench warrant. He is charged by merchants here with receiving over twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods and failing to make returns in cash.

A Highwayman's Compliments.

The Superintendent of Police received on Saturday a pair of handcuffs with the compliments of Bindy Winslow, the alleged highwayman, who, while wearing the handcuffs, escaped from an officer on Thursday.

The Walworth Case.

None of the witnesses in the Walworth case were before the Grand Jury to-day, and no action will be taken before to-morrow or Wednesday.

A Check Forger.

It is stated an individual named Dix has been forging checks on New York banks in the name of G. B. Grinnell & Co., and passing them on country banks.

The Goodrich Mystery.

The Goodrich inquest will be resumed on Wednesday, when medical experts will testify as to the possibility of a man being able to shoot himself in the head in three places.

Escort for Minister Orr's Funeral.

The Mayor has requested General Shaler to detail the Seventh Regiment as an escort at the funeral of Minister Orr.

Morris Canal Damaged.

The Morris canal sustained damage at Mountain View, requiring a week to repair it.

Masonic Fair.

The Masonic fair recently held here netted $50,000 to the building fund of the Order.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Hazelton, Pa., on Thursday, Harry Stanfendey demanded money from a widow named Reilly, which she refused. He th n beat and stabbed her severely; also a little girl in the same house and a woman in the neighborhood.

—Internal Revenue Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes that the office does not sanction the practice of cutting forty and sixty pound packages of plug tobacco in halves for sale, and tobacco offered for sale or exposed for sale in half boxes, without marks of the brand, caution, notice and stamp which the law requires, is liable to seizure and confiscature and should be seized.

—A special from Annapolis, Md., says the Court of Appeals, in the case of Joshua Nicholson, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lampley, affirms the ruling of the Court below. It now remains for the Court below to pass sentence upon Nicholson and for the Governor to fix a day for the execution. Holloban, who was tried jointly with Nicholson, and whose execution is fixed for the 13th inst., will probably be respited by the Governor and executed at the same time with Nicholson.

—A terrible collision took place on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, on Saturday, about four miles east of Sandusky, Ohio, between an east bound stock train and a west bound gravel train. They came together while each was running about twelve or fifteen miles an hour. Six men on the gravel train were badly injured, one of whom has since died. The engineers and firemen of both engines jumped just before the collision, and were uninjured. About fifteen head of cattle were killed, and between one hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty head of sheep killed and injured.

—An enterprising individual writes to the Government from Tiffin, O., offering to pay sixty thousand dollars for the privilege of exhibiting Captain Jack throughout the country during sixty days. The showman promises to keep Jack securely, treat him well, and return him to the Government at the expiration of sixty days, provided he does not commit suicide, in which case the Government is to receive only one thousand per day for the time he remains in the showman's hand above. It is proposed to pay thirty thousand dollars upon the delivery of Jack at Chicago, and the remainder at the close of two months.

THE CAPITAL.

The Polaris Investigation.

Execution of Wright.

A TRADITIONAL WARNING.

5-20 Bonds Called In.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1873.

Execution of Wright—A Traditional Warning.

The negro Tom Wright, who was hanged here to-day for the murder of the Jewish peddler Rogerski, on the 23d of December last, made a written confession, to which he reiterates that he is innocent of the crime for which the law condemned him to suffer on the scaffold, and that another negro, named Sam. Bremby, committed the murder, and paid him to keep quiet.

In regard to the testimony of Mrs. Wood that Wright admitted to her that he had murdered the peddler, Wright, in his confession, says she made this story up and swore to it because he had refused to marry her, and she threatened that unless he married her she would have him hung. The confession concludes as follows:

"Now that I am made an example to the world, let me advise you, young gentlemen, to avoid any appearance of evil. Keep out of all bad company, and mind those old widows who will take you in their house and make you at home. Let all the rising generation, and all who hope to do any good in the world, consider well; and if you have any bad habits, break them now; don't delay, but stop now, and shun all nice-talking women who are so anxious and willing to take you in, and you all had better listen to my advice, and let my suffering on the gallows be a warning for all hereafter. Hoping this may be the reader some good, being my own truthful statement, I bid you all a long farewell, both for time and eternity."

Wright appeared quite unconcerned, and mounted the gallows with a firm step, smiling meanwhile until the black cap was adjusted. At ten minutes past twelve the drop fell. Life was not extinct until after the lapse of seventeen minutes. His neck was not broken, the man being choked to death. There were about four hundred persons in the jail yard, and seven hundred more in many of the houses, store tops and other high points, where they could have a full view of the execution.

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The following circular was issued to day for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1862:

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Coupon bonds—$50, No. 1,201 to 6,200 inclusive; $100, No. 4,783 to 20,000 inclusive; $500, No. 3,001 to 10,700 inclusive; $1,000, No. 5,734 to 22,600 inclusive; total $16,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1,244 to 1,320 inclusive; $100, No. 1,441 to 2,000 inclusive; $500, No. 5,361 to 5,700 inclusive; $1,000, No. 20,681 to 23,300 inclusive; $5,000, No. 6,403 to 7,500 inclusive; $10,000, No. 7,093 to 9,689 inclusive; total, $4,000,000; grand total, $20,000,000.

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United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

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Railroad Bridge at La Crosse.

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THE INDIANS.

Outrages by Apaches—A Lieutenant Murdered

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—News from Arizona this afternoon says the Indian agent at San Carlos, Major Larabee, had seme difficulty with the Apaches. They undertook to kill him with spears. Lieut. Alfred Elliott, Ninth Cavalry, with six soldiers, went to the agency with him, and went into Larabee's tent. Larabee and Almy came out of the tent, Almy in advance, when the Apaches fired on them. Almy received three bullets, passing through his body. He fell dead without a groan. Larabee, untouched, retreated into the tent. The Apaches fled across the river instantly. It is probable that many have taken to the mountains.

Eske Vonzio, a noted chief, had become angry with the agent several days previous. He left San Carlos with his band some time before the murder. The Indians fired about forty shots at Larabee and Almy. It has been generally thought for several weeks past that an outbreak was inevitable. Almy was born in the State of Massachusetts, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry in April, 1860.

FIRES.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the boiler room of the Hyde Park woolen mill, at Hyde Park, destroying a large part of the building, including the left wing, two hundred and fifty feet long. Loss, five hundred thousand dollars; insurance four hundred thousand dollars, in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffers heavily.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—The following is a list of the insurance losses by the fire last night: Lorillard, New York, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, Connecticut, $11,500; North British and Mercantile, $7,500; Ætna, Cleveland, $1,500; West Chester, New York, $2,000; Underwriters', New York, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, R. I., $2,500; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal., $2,500.

—The Massachusetts Senate has receded from its amendment to the Hoosac tunnel bill, and the bill appropriating $200,000 to complete the tunnel and its approaches has thus passed both branches.

BUTLER, PA.

Republican Nominations for County Offices.

A NEW STRIKE AT GREECE CITY.

Two Men Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUTLER, PA., June 9, 1873.

Another well was struck at Greece City, on Saturday last. It is supposed to be a hundred barrel well. When struck the gas threw the oil some two hundred feet in the air, setting fire to the derrick and engine room, which were burned up. Two men named Crolly and Wherry, who were working at the well were so terribly burned that they died yesterday, after twelve hours of suffering.

The Republicans of this county selected the following gentlemen on Saturday as their nominees for the county offices to be filled this Fall:

Assembly—A. L. Campbell and David McKee.
Commissioner—J. P. Carlstley.
Treasurer—Joseph Campbell.
Jury Commissioner—T. W. Kennedy.
Auditor—E. G. Duncan. OCCASIONAL.

DUDLEY AND WALES.

Arrival in Pittsburgh of the alleged Mail Robber and Draft Forger—Committed to Jail—Statement of Special Agent Chas. Field.

On Saturday morning last at half past one o'clock, R. L. Dudley, the man who is charged with forging endorsements on drafts stolen from the United States mail, arrived in this city. He was accompanied by his wife, and was in the custody of Colonel R. G. Usher, U. S. Marshal of the Massachusetts district, C. V. Williams, Deputy Marshal, and Special Agent J. Elwell of Chicago, special agent of the Postoffice Department. Dudley was detained at the Union Depot until the opening of the United States Court when he was taken before Judge McCandless, and on motion of District Attorney Swoope, he was committed on the charge referred to above, and many other charges of forgery and other high points, where they could have a full view of the execution.

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Eske Vonzio, a noted chief, had become angry with the agent several days previous. He left San Carlos with his band some time before the murder. The Indians fired about forty shots at Larabee and Almy. It has been generally thought for several weeks past that an outbreak was inevitable. Almy was born in the State of Massachusetts, and was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry in April, 1860.

FIRES.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the boiler room of the Hyde Park woolen mill, at Hyde Park, destroying a large part of the building, including the left wing, two hundred and fifty feet long. Loss, five hundred thousand dollars; insurance four hundred thousand dollars, in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffers heavily.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—The following is a list of the insurance losses by the fire last night: Lorillard, New York, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, Connecticut, $11,500; North British and Mercantile, $7,500; Ætna, Cleveland, $1,500; West Chester, New York, $2,000; Underwriters', New York, $5,000; Merchants', Providence, R. I., $2,500; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal., $2,500.

—The Massachusetts Senate has receded from its amendment to the Hoosac tunnel bill, and the bill appropriating $200,000 to complete the tunnel and its approaches has thus passed both branches.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Woman with Fourteen Bullets In Her Arm—A Queer Story—Another Statement—How was She Injured?—An Affair that is Enveloped in Mystery.

Last evening a woman came to the Allegheny Poor office and wanted to get her arm dressed, which she said had been shot, and evidently had been fearfully shattered by buck-shot, and was bleeding very freely. She was taken to the office of Dr. Smith, who found upon examination that her arm had been riddled with thirteen buck-shot and a bullet. The flesh was terribly lacerated, and the bone splintered and fractured by the bullet. He extracted the bullets and dressed her arm, setting the bones and relieving her as much as possible. The woman who appeared to be very stupid or very ignorant, stated that she had been at work for a man named John Powers, who resides in the country, but she don't know where. She stated that she left his house to hunt a place to work on Sunday evening and wandered away about six miles from the house and in a northeasterly direction from the city. She don't really know where she went, but she went on to say that she got to a little run, and about a half of a square from any house. She was in the act of getting a drink of water when some one from the gates of a house fired a gun, the charge of which took effect in her arm as above stated. So far she says she remembers all. She says also that after she was shot, she turned around and saw two men, but she could not now recognize them, as it was dark and she was frightened and excited. What became of her during the night is a mystery, but she stated that at daylight she walked into the city and went to a house where a woman dressed her wounds with rags. Her story on this point is peculiar, and mysterious and inexplicable with all. She was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

An evening paper of yesterday, probably alluding to the same case, says that a young German blacksmith, whose shop adjoins the hotel of Henry Bender, on the Butler plank road, in Shaler township, while on his way to work discovered a woman lying in the hotel yard, and found her literally covered with blood. The young man notified Mr. Bender, who procured assistance, and with them retured to the scene, when the woman accused him of having shot her. The young man was astonished and denied the charge saying that he had never seen her before. Her story was found to have been pierced with some eight buck shot, but her injuries are not dangerous. She seemed to be very weak from loss of blood, and was a stranger in the neighborhood. Her name could not be learned, and the woman was taken to St. Francisous Hospital. On the way to the hospital the woman still insisted that the young man shot her, and made an information before Squire Kilbeser, charging him with the crime of shooting her. The young man is thought to be innocent of the charge and consequently his name is withheld.

A WATCH TRANSACTION.

The "Peter Funk" Dodge Revived in Pittsburgh—Arrest of Two Parties for Selling a Bogus Watch.

Samuel Shaner yesterday, before Alderman McMasters, made an information against two men named B. F. Parker and C. H. Clark, charging them with swindling him on the old "Peter Funk" watch game. Mr. Shaner is a butcher, and he alleges that on Thursday afternoon he went into an auction store on Fifth avenue, where these two men were engaged in selling "Pinchbeck" watches. A watch was put up by them, which, he alleges, they warranted, as regard to cases, was pure eighteen karat gold. The also warranted the watch to be a good one, and that if the case was not as represented, anyone buying it could bring it back in the morning and have his money refunded. Upon these conditions, he states, he bought the "stiker" for forty-five dollars, and stepped up for a drink after he got it home. Yesterday morning he wanted to see and show his purchase, and to his horror he found only a brass shell, without works. He hastily repaired to the store, and tried to convince the gentlemen of their error and the injustice they had done him. They would make no redress, so he consulted a lawyer, who advised him to make the information as above stated. The men, Parker and Clark were arrested and held in $500 bail for a hearing at three o'clock this afternoon.

THE ALLEGED MAIL ROBBER.

Short Sketch of Dudley.

Robert L. Dudley, the alleged U. S. mail robber and check thief, was before the U. S. Court in Boston on Wednesday last. The U. S. Attorney moved that the Marshal be instructed to convey the prisoner to this city for trial, and the Court has the matter under advisement on two points, first, concerning the sufficiency of the complaint, and second, concerning the Court's power to review the action of the U. S. Commissioner on the premises. Dudley, it is said, preserves the utmost nonchalance about the matter, and manifests but little concern. His home is at Muttonpeg, Lincoln county, Maine. Robinson, whom he claims as his wife. The Adams Express Company has attached it. The following short sketch of Dudley is taken from the Boston *News*: "Dudley, who has as many names as a cat has lives, with a wife and children, was discovered in a Bible given him to his wife, is a man apparently about thirty-five years old, small stature, slight figure, dark complexion, dark brown moustache and side whiskers, shows fine teeth when he smiles, which he is in the habit of doing much. He is a queer combination apparently of smartness, shrewdness and stupidity."

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Killed—Trampled by a Horse.

Saturday afternoon a little son of Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh met with his death in a very painful manner. The little victim was spending the afternoon with the house of Mr. James Hutchinson, near Lawrenceville, and the playmates amused themselves awhile by riding around the grounds on a favorite pony. Young Fitzhugh was thus riding around the grounds, when suddenly one of the animal let go his hold for an instant, and the pony at once started off on a canter. The juvenile rider was unable to maintain his position and attempted to jump off, but in making the leap his foot caught in the stirrup. He was thus dragged along for some distance, and when rescued, was found to be dead. There was the imprint of a horse's heel on his breast, which is the only mark visible, and the animal had trampled him to death. His other injuries were not of a character that would necessarily have resulted fatally.

Little Fitzhugh was remarkably bright for one of his age, and was universally admired for his frank disposition and winsome ways. The parents will have the genuine sympathy of all their friends in their bereavement.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Old Man Cuts his Throat with a Razor in Allegheny.

John Miller, residing corner of Green and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, some days ago sold his property, and, as he thought afterward, at a loss. Mr. Miller is an old man, being sixty-nine years of age, and the bad bargain he supposed he had made, preyed so heavily upon his mind that last Sunday morning he procured a razor and cut a terrible gash across his throat, cutting the windpipe, but fortunately not severing an artery or the jugular, intending to commit suicide. Dr. Easton was summoned and dressed the wound. He has considerable hopes of his recovery.

Released on Bail.

Yesterday afternoon Scott Mardis and John Mardis, the young men charged with passing counterfeit money at Johnstown, Penna., were released under bail in the sum of $3,000 each, by United States Commissioner McCandless. The security was their father and Mr. John Stewart, of Buffington township, Indiana county.

Obituary

PRINCE ADALBERT OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Heinrich Wilhelm Adalbert of Hohenzotern, cousin of the Emperor of Germany, died in Berlin on Friday last. He was born in that city October 29, 1811. The son of Prince Frederick William Charles and the Princess Marianne Hesse-Homberg, he lost his mother in 1846 and his father in 1851. At a very early age he entered the Prussian artillery. Having a strong love for travel he visited Holland, Great Britain, and part of Russia and Turkey and Greece between 1828 and 1837. Afterwards he visited other foreign countries, Brazil among them, and on his return home published a book of his travels. In 1848 he was charged with the organization of the German Royal Navy, of which he was made Grand Admiral. In 1850 he was wounded during an engagement with the pirates of Riff, in the Mediterranean. He had always held the rank of Grand Admiral since 1848, and superintended the construction of the first German gunboats in 1861. He was also a commander in several of the regiments divisions of the army. In 1851 Prince Adalbert was "morganatically married to Mlle. Theresa Elssler, and two children were born to them. This lady was prohibited by the late king of Prussia. The deceased Prince leaves his only child—, who took his mother's title name and became Baron Adalbert de Barnun—having died in 1860 at the age of nineteen years.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

Saturday morning the application of Capt. J. S. McMillin for injunctions to restrain certain parties from infringing upon his patent for a steam capstan, came up for a hearing when the counsel of the petitioners was granted, and injunctions issued against the following persons and firms:

Horner, Wood & Co., R. C. Gray, M. W. Beltzhoover, G. W. Abott and others, Pollock and others, Peter Donaldson and others, John J. Darragh and others.

In rendering the decision of the Court Hon. Judge McKennan said:

The proof is overwhelming that the use of this steam capstan did not begin until Mr. McMillin had actually brought his invention into use himself, on his own boat, and had demonstrated its utility and value. Then everybody went at it and took hold of it. It is very evident to me that Mr. McMillin is to encounter the fate of all inventors where the invention is a valuable one to the community; that he must fight the whole community before he can enjoy his rights, and I am not disposed to help such a combination by any legal action. I therefore will not do anything at all that looks like an encouragement of this resistance to what I regard as the clear rights of the patentee."

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

R. M. Belnap, of Venango county, was adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition.

Robert L. Dudley, against whom informations had been made, charging him with robbing the United States mail, was brought into Court, and on motion of United States District Attorney Swoope he was committed to jail to await the further order of the Court.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SILK culture is being tried in New Zealand, with prospects of success.

A BOSTON hotel keeper advertises "ready made dinners for miscellaneous appetites."

THE labor strikes generally, for the past ten months, have been a series of failures.

THE German-speaking Catholics have raised over $500,000 for a Catholic daily paper in New York.

A YOUNG widow recently wrote to a friend: "I am now in the honeymoon of my widowhood."

DOGS have killed the beautiful imported swans in Evergreen Cemetery, near Portland, Maine, and a reward of $25 is offered for the beasts.

SYRACUSE has a cat as enterprising for her size as the O'Leary cow. She upset a kerosene lamp and started a three-thousand dollar fire, the other day.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR in a new edition of the Prayer Book changes the line in the Psalms, "Thou has broken my bonds," into "Thou hast broken my bones."

FOLLOWING the example of Prussia, the Bavarian Government has ordered the expulsion of the Redemptorists, on the ground that they are an affiliated branch of the Jesuits.

A SUBSCRIPTION paper for repairs to a church in Lawrence, Mass., contained one entry, "A Poor Man, $2," and directly beneath this another reading, "A Poorer One, $1."

ONE SEVENTH of our United States population is of foreign birth, namely, five and a half millions, among whom are thirty eight in exact figures, 5,567,546, among 38,548,371.

COL. MCKENZIE'S raid over the border, after the cattle-stealing Kickapoos, resulted in the death of twenty eight of them, and the capture of forty-two women and children.

A SPRINGFIELD woman spoiled a big sale of real estate by demanding that her husband should give her $100,000. He offered her $25,000, but this seemed too small an amount until after it was too late.

THE people of Columbus, O., are raising money by private contributions for the purchase of buffaloes and antelopes for the city park. The former animals cost $150, to which is added $15 for insurance and $31.50 for express charges.

GRIFFIN AND MORDACAI, after dressing for the affair in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, and while at their devotions, received a commutation of their sentence to imprisonment for life. A large crowd had gathered to witness the executions.

ONE effect of the increase of tolls on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been to turn a large part of its coal trade over to the railroads, which more than make up to shippers in time the slight excess of their charges over those of the canal.

THE Richmond *State Journal* ventures the assertion that the farmers of Virginia never worked cheaper or more reliable labor when promptly paid than they do now; $8 and $10 per month (in orders on countrystores in most cases) being the ruling price.

IN looking over the exchanges to find the biggest story teller in the country, it is found that he is on the Des Moines *Register*. He says: "The rats in Webster City grow larger than a yearling calf. We sold one blow from a rat's tail will split a cellar door."

THE reader will remember the ostler spoken of by Sam. Weller, who wrote his last will and testament upon a stable door. A Tennessee man has published and declared his testamentary intentions upon a paper collar, which passed probate well enough, though it was found a little unhandy for filing.

A DISPATCH from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says that a large and friendly deputation of Sioux Indians waited upon the Governor General on Thursday, to ask him for a reservation. A grant of land was promised, presents and tricketts was presented to them, and after a friendly talk they returned to their homes.

AN English newspaper having offered a prize of $800 for the best safety-valve, twenty-six designs were submitted from which one has been selected by two eminent engineers, although both of them have objections to it. It is kept in a locked box, and Clark were apparently absurdity of approving a design which is in the scope of any tyro in engineering."

A WASHINGTON special says: There is a growing feeling among officials for the annexation of Guatemala to the United States, and two citizens of the former country, accompanied by its accredited minister, cavassed them of the desirability of such annexation, and are anxiously to know when such a result could be reached.

A SALT LAKE correspondent, speaking of the proposed exodus of Mormons into Arizona, says the movement is intended only as an enlargement of the borders of Zion. A road is being graded to San Francisco mountain in Arizona, and six thousand wagons have been ordered for the spring emigrants. There is some talk about Brigham Young's making the new settlement his winter sort.

WHILE the pupils of the Rev. Mr. Sidleck's school, at Norwalk, Connecticut, were boating on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by their teacher, the steamer Americus ran into one of the boats and capsized it, and three boys were drowned. Their names are Charles J. Bostruck, of Auburn, New York; Edward Morris, Troy, New York, and William B. Crane, Somers, New York.

TH

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening closes the engagement of Tony Pastor's combination. They give a grand matinee to-day, with some especial new features. Prof. O'Reardon's playing upon the tumblers and producing exquisite music has been an especial feature of the entertainments. Don't forget this evening is their last night and to-day their only matinee.

The Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railway.

Enquiries will be found the time-table of the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railway. Their road is now completed as far as Camden, and the steamer "Amity," connects with all trains, and carries passengers to Elizabeth. As soon as the road is completed to Elizabeth, boats will connect with all trains and carry passengers to all points above, same as is now done from Camden.

Election.

At the regular meeting of the Shadyside Building and Loan Association, at the Twentieth ward school on the 10th inst., nominations for officers were made to be voted for at the next regular meeting, Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. Tickets are now out, and can be had from P. Lanigan, 410 Penn street. Great interest is manifested by the members, and some fun and a lively time may be expected. See advertisement in "What" column.

Obituary.

Mr. Robert Clugston, County Engineer and Surveyor, died on Thursday evening at his residence at Turtle Creek. Some two weeks ago Mr. Clugston was stricken with typhoid fever, and for a time it was thought he would recover. The deceased was, at the time of his death, and for many years past, County Surveyor, and was recently made County Engineer under the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed by the Legislature last winter. He was an excellent civil engineer, and a man of strict integrity. Mr. Clugston was over fifty years of age, and in addition to his family, a very large circle of friends will mourn his death. The county by his decease loses a good officer.

A Pioneer Gone.

There are many in our city who will be pained to learn of the death of Mr. Samuel Stackhouse, which occurred at his residence yesterday morning. The deceased was in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was recognized as one of Pittsburgh's pioneers. He was brought to t is city while in his infancy, and grew and prospered with the municipality, being thus a living witness to the marvelous changes which years have brought about. Mr. Stackhouse was vouchsafed a long life, and so improved his privileges as to be a benefit to his fellow-men, and to the community with whose history he was so closely identified. His life was one of industry and unostentatious usefulness, and his memory will be honored by all who enjoyed his acquaintence.

Examination of the Orphan Schools.

State Superintendent Wickersham announces that the annual examinations by the Inspector of the Orphan Schools in this vicinity, will take place on the following days and places, viz:

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Allegheny, Monday, June 16. St. Paul' Orphan Home, Butler, Tuesday, June 17. Home of the Friendless, Allegheny, Wednesday, June 18. A. M. Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh, Wednesday, June 18, P. M.

The examination will be, as heretofore, public; and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite specially the presence of directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, soldiers, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of the public and orphan children. The examinations will commence as nearly as practicable at 9 A. M. and 2. P. M.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

A Little Boy Falls Into the Monongahela River and is Drowned.

Harry Cooper, a lad aged about ten years was drowned yesterday afternoon at Braddock's Field, by falling off a raft into the Monongahela river. The boy was seen playing upon the raft and to fall in. Help was hastily procured, and the water gotten out insensible, but not dead. All attempts, however, at resuscitation proved fruitless, as he died in a very short time after being taken out of the water.

TUB WORKS ON FIRE.

The Extensive Manufactory of Messrs. Freeman and Burgher Destroyed Last Night.

Last night about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, a fire was discovered by the watchman, issuing from the front of the bucket, tub and box factory of Messrs. Freeman & Burgher, on Railroad street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, Lawrenceville. He quickly gave the alarm from box 64, and that portion of the Fire Department allotted to that district quickly responded to the call. However, owing to the combustable nature of the material, the fire had gained considerable headway, before the arrival of the engines. There was another drawback too at first and that was a lack of water at some of the fire plugs. Shortly after the arrival of the first engines another alarm was struck, calling additional aid to the scene.

The building in which the fire originated is a two story frame, iron clad, and was 50 by 120 feet, running from Railroad street to the Allegheny river. This building was totally destroyed with its contents, consisting of machinery, finished and unfinished goods, etc. The fire from here after had rapid headway and spread to the "drying" sheds of the Keystone Bridge Company, which was also destroyed. This shed was 40 by 200 feet, iron clad, and contained a considerable amount of castings which are not supposed to have been damaged to any great extent. The blacksmith and machine shops of the company were also on fire at one time, but they were saved with very little damage, through the efforts of the firemen. The flames shot up high into the air, and great crowds from the lower city were attracted to the scene, especially after the second alarm had been sounded, and they had the comfortable satisfaction of permanently setting back, because no cars were running down Penn avenue shortly after ten o'clock.

The five drying kilns attached to the tub factory, three of which were filled with staves, were saved, though at one time they were threatened with imminent destruction, as they were immediately adjoining the burning building. The stable and sock and warehouse near by were also saved. The planing mill, also destroyed is a two-story iron-clad, as above stated. It was occupied by Messrs. Freeman & Burgher as a bucket, tub and box factory. They estimate the loss on this building at one thousand dollars. Twenty thousand of which will fall upon stock and machinery, and the balance upon the building destroyed. They are insured for twelve thousand dollars, partly in home and foreign companies, as follows:

The Keystone Bridge Company's loss on shed, blacksmith and machine shop, will probably amount to two thousand dollars, which is supposed to be insured. The origin of the fire is somewhat of a mystery. The firm say their loss is in the building whatever, and the boiler was in an outhouse away from the building. Parties in the vicinity assert that they saw the rear burning in the vicinity of the boiler house, before the alarm was sounded, while the watchman states that he discovered the fire issuing through the front door and at once gave the alarm.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Another Meeting Last Night—Cases Disposed of.

Another meeting of the committee on Appeals from the assessment of the board of revision, was held last night in Municipal Hall. The following cases were considered and disposed of:

Peter Wenzell: property in Fourteenth ward. Assessed at $20,140. Owners value $16,440. Dismissed.

R. R. Frisbee; property in Eighth ward. Assessed at $19,425. Owners value $10,000. Dismissed.

Joseph Crawford, property in Thirteenth ward. Assessed at $6,500. Owners value $5,000. Dismissed.

J. M. Hoeh; property in Sixth ward. Assessed at $13,750. Owner's value $9,000. A reduction of $1,850. Allowed.

P. F. Howley; property in Fifteenth ward. Assessed at $31,625. Owner's value $29,270. Dismissed.

Chas. Hays; property in Eleventh ward. Assessed at $11,000. Owner's value $7,700. Dismissed.

Robert Arthurs; property in Fourth ward, assessed at $27,000. Owners value $22,000. At the time this property was assessed there was a house on it and the appellant now asks that a reduction of $5,000 be made because the building has since been torn down. The case was referred to the City Attorney.

R. A. Arthurs; property in Tenth ward. Assessed at $2,500. Owners value $1,000. Allowed.

Robert Arthurs; property in Tenth ward. Assessed at $13,800. Owners value $1,000. Allowed. The heavy reduction in this case, is accounted for by the fact that the appellant was assessed for 380 feet, when he only had 100.

J. Hulton, property in the Thirteenth ward. Assessed at $14,000. Owner's value $1,000. Reduced to $8,000.

Alex. McBane, property in the Twentieth ward. Assessed at $4,800. Owner's value $3,000. Dismissed.

Robert Arthurs; property in Thirteenth ward. Assessed at $62,450. Owner's value $45,000 perhaps. A reduction of $300 was allowed.

George H. Griffin; property located in Thirteenth ward. Assessed at $700. Owner's value $560. Allowed.

J. S. C. Noble; property in First ward. Assessed at $3,000; owners value $2,100. Dismissed.

Daniel Jones; property in Fourteenth ward. Assessed at $6,800. Owners value $5,000. Allowed.

Chas. Wilson; property in Twentieth ward. Assessed at $3,700. Owner's value $2,500. Dismissed.

John Kelly; property in Eleventh ward. Assessed at $22,950. Owner's value $14,150. Allowed.

Wm Ward; property in Eleventh ward. Assessed at $32,000. Owner's value $8,000. Allowed.

Lincoln Oldshue; property in Ninth ward. Assessed at $26,800. Owners value $22,000. Dismissed.

Lincoln Oldshue; property in Eighth ward. Assessed at $21,750. Owners value $19,200. Dismissed.

Glass Shades.

If you have any wax flowers or anything that needs protection from the dust or air, get a glass shade at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

INVESTIGATING ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Another Meeting Last Night of the Committee Appointed to Look Into the Circumstances Connected with the Awarding of the Butler Street Contract—Wooden Pavement Men on the Stand—Interesting Evidence.

The special committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in the awarding of the contract for the improvement of Butler street held another meeting last evening in City Hall at the office of the City Clerk. The interest in the investigations of the committee was as great as at the previous meeting quite a number of persons being present to hear the testimony.

After making a few remarks in relation to the duty of the committee, Mr. Kirk, the chairman, submitted the following resolution, which on motion of Mr. Riddle was adopted:

Resolved, That it is our duty to inquire whether a superior pavement was offered to the Commissioners for less money than the one selected, and that to answer this intelligently it is necessary for us to get the testimony of experts therefore. We hereby direct subpœnas to be issued for the following persons, to whom the specifications and bids of Messrs. Flynn & O'Neill and Hastings shall be submitted, and their opinions required thereon.

The blank in the above resolution is to be filled up with the necessary names.

The following resolution was also offered by Mr. Kirk, but on motion was laid over.

Resolved, That the city attorney be requested to give an opinion to this committee upon the following points of law:

First, Are Commissioners of Street Improvements officers or agents of the city, and can they be removed by Councils as provided for in City Code, Section 26, page 36, and if so, what steps are necessary, and what vote of Councils is required to remove them?

Second, Can the Mayor of the city be required by this committee to issue compulsory processes to compel the attendance of persons, and the production of books and papers?

The first witness placed upon the stand was Mr. George Bendle, one of the commissioners, who said that at the time he voted to award the contract to O'Neill, Flynn & Co., he was under the impression that their's was the lowest bid. The curbing was 78 cents; there were no bids lower than that. The grading was 70 cents, but there were some bids lower than that. The Wyoff pavement he considered the best in the city.

On examination the bid of O'Neill & Co. I considered the lowest. Messrs. Hastings, I understood, would not accept the contract without the grading.

Mr. Kay said that at the time he voted he did not consider the bid of O'Neill, Flynn & Co. the lowest, but he thought it was the best pavement, and voted for it on its merits.

Mr. Jored M. Brush was next called and gave his testimony as follows: I am a partner of Mr. Lyons in the Citizens Oil Refinery. My attention has been directed to the testimony before this committee. I met Mr. O'Neill, and he asked me if I was interested in Butler street. I told him I was partially as a partner in the Citizens Oil Refinery. He asked me if Mr. Lyons was a partner. I told him he was. He then asked me if I would see Mr. Lyons, and recommend the Wyoff pavement. I told him I would talk to Mr. Lyons about it. His partner, Mr. Flynn, was also present. I met Mr. Lyons a day or two after, and asked him how many bids they had in, and for what different pavements they were, and he said seven. I asked him what he thought of the Wyoff pavement, and he said but two pavements were offered that he could vote for, naming the cobble stone, and the Wyoff. He felt that the Wyoff was the best. I met Mr. O'Neill next day, and I told him he need expect nothing from Mr. Lyons, as he was wedded to other bids. Mr. Lyons came up a day or two after, and I asked him how many bids they had in, and for what different pavements they were, and he said seven. I asked him what he thought of the Wyoff pavement, and he said but two pavements were offered that he could vote for, naming the cobble stone, and the Wyoff. He felt that the Wyoff was the best. I met Mr. O'Neill next day, and I told him he need expect nothing from Mr. Lyons, as he was wedded to other bids. Mr. Lyons came up a day or two after, and